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## BRITISH REPLY TO AMERICAN CRITICS OF OIL OPERATIONS

Sir Charles Greenway Says  
Nothing Prevents United States  
Exploring Mesopotamia for  
Oil—No Monopoly Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Friday).—The question of the future ownership of the Mesopotamian oil fields has received such unwarranted notoriety that it gives rise to the impression that the British Government is taking to a political question of first-class importance. That so much discussion should have arisen over a second-rate oil field leading to economic threats of retaliation, is considered by Sir Charles Greenway, Bart., chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, to be nothing less than deplorable.

There is no justification for the attitude adopted by the United States oil interests, the press, and even politicians, said Sir Charles, adding: "It is greatly to be regretted that political capital should be made out of what is a purely business enterprise. British companies, such as the Anglo-Persian, obtained concessions from the Turkish Government in Mesopotamia long before the war in just the same manner that the Standard Oil Company obtained concessions in Palestine and elsewhere. We now come with our contracts to the mandatory power and ask that undertakings entered into by the previous government shall be fulfilled."

A great deal has of late been said about the need for Great Britain adopting an "open door policy" in regard to the Mesopotamian oil fields, but Sir Charles said that, so far as he knows, there has never been any other policy. On the other hand, he said: "If our American competitors, by this phrase mean that the property we have acquired from the recognized government in a perfectly legal manner, shall be thrown into the common pot for equal division among all comers, then their demand becomes one of sheer Bolshevism."

National Interest in Oil  
It has become a national interest, Sir Charles considers, for every country to guard its oil resources, and it is idle to suppose that any one country can control the oil resources of the world. For all, and the more important, British and French, the better," said Sir Charles. "There is no reason at all why participation in this work should not be carried on by all nations in a friendly way."

Referring to the action of Secretary Joseph Daniels of the United States Navy in approving a bill authorizing the President to declare an embargo on the exportation of oil, Sir Charles said that it was nothing but an empty threat, that it is likely to do far more harm than good, for it is only feeding a wholly erroneous impression in the United States that Great Britain has set out to secure control of the world's supply of oil.

As a matter of fact, he said, the United States oil interests are importing from Mexico, roughly speaking, an amount that equals their exports, but there has been so much overproduction that they are eagerly seeking foreign markets as potential outlets for the oil they have on hand. So that a serious outcome to the proposal to stop supplies to their best customers is considered very unlikely, and can perhaps be better interpreted in the political than in the economic world.

American Bill Criticized  
Finally, in the very unlikely event that British oil supplies from the United States are cut off, said Sir Charles, Britain would, as soon as possible, use every effort to double her own output from Mexico and elsewhere, with the result that American interests would stand a fair chance of losing a most profitable market with little hope of ever recovering it.

Mr. Colby's note of November 26 to the British Government, insisting that the United States shall have equal rights with other countries to explore for oil in mandatory territories, he said, is unfortunately open to misinterpretation, in that it makes it appear to the general public that American enterprise is excluded, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is freely admitted that other countries may explore in Mesopotamia, as elsewhere, so long as contract rights are respected. And if these explorations are directed to Mesopotamia, they will find that the potentialities of that country have been greatly exaggerated.

"The oil-bearing region of the Near East lies in the range of mountains and foothills which sweeps down from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf. The great bulk of this range," said Sir Charles, "lies in Persian territory, and only a small portion comes within the frontiers of Mesopotamia. Therefore people who look upon Mesopotamia as the oil Eldorado of the world, are going to be sadly mistaken."

Anglo-French Pact Explained  
Continuing, Sir Charles said that, taken by the United States to the Anglo-French agreement, this agreement deals with the disposition of former German concessions, and France very naturally thinks that, in

## SEVERE ATTACK ON FRENCH MINISTRY

Mr. Tardieu's Criticism of Terms  
of Paris, Accord Believed to  
Be Move in Poincaré Offense  
Against the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
PARIS, France (Friday).—The speech of Andrew Tardieu against the Paris accord regarding reparations, in which he held that integral application of the Treaty of Versailles was incumbent if France is to obtain reparations due to her, and in which he denied that Aristide Briand, the Premier, had obtained anything but advantages abandoned, was loudly applauded, and apparently has made a considerable impression on the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Briand finds it necessary this afternoon to reply at once.

While the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is given to understand that late this evening the cabinet might obtain a vote of confidence, the situation is nevertheless not without danger.

The chaos that would ensue were the Briand policy to be repudiated is apparent. Peril lies in the fact that this attack is regarded as being, in reality, the offensive of Raymond Poincaré. The former President, who desires himself to lead a cabinet and to put his own policy in operation, is a formidable and implacable opponent of the new ministry. Though the attack is eventually beaten off, it has already become clear that Mr. Briand will only maintain his position with difficulty and that war is declared upon him.

Success of the Poincaré party can only mean harsher terms for Germany, and it is to be anticipated, the execution of the menace of further occupation.

Total Damages Announced  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Reparations Commission estimates that the total damages of all the Allies, collectible from Germany, will be between 210,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 gold marks, according to an official announcement.

The figures of the Reparations Commission, which have just been totaled, show that France's damages amount to 110,000,000,000 gold marks, of which amount 57,000,000,000 gold marks are charged to the devastated regions and 53,000,000,000 gold marks for pensions.

The estimate of 75,000,000,000 gold marks as capital represented by the 225,000,000,000 marks fixed by the Supreme Council, although approximately only one-third of the damages, will be supplemented by the 12 per cent German export tax.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was explained today that the 12 per cent export tax was not intended as a direct tax on exports, to be applied to each shipment out of Germany, but a figure that the Allies demand that Germany shall pay in a lump sum, in addition to the fixed indemnities.

Waiting for America  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—By The Associated Press. Andrew Tardieu, former High Commissioner to the United States, in criticizing today in the Chamber of Deputies the last Paris conference of the Allies, declared: "There can be no capitalization, mobilization, discounting of the German debt until the United States is a party to the agreement."

Brussels Council Postponed  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The conference of experts, which was to have been held in Brussels, has been postponed, it was officially announced today.

## DISRUPTION OF NORWAY'S SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Bolshevik leaders of the Norwegian Socialists recently decided to postpone the annual national meeting until the spring. This meeting was to adopt the Moscow resolutions, thereby excluding the so-called conservative Socialists from the party. These tactics were directed to the postponement of a decision as late as possible. The excluded section, it was considered, would find no time to organize and appear as an independent party at the elections in the autumn.

The opposition group has now, however, summoned an early constituent national meeting in the new organization, thus enabling the conservative Socialists to conduct the meeting in the spring alone. These latter have also changed their plans and are to meet today and tomorrow thereby obviating any more cause for postponement.

The Norwegian press is anxious to know which position Mr. Lian, a leading Socialist, is going to hold. Perhaps he will join the "reservants," the new passive type of fellow partisans, allowed by the executive committee of Moscow. These are contributors to the association of skilled workmen, but they are pledged never to bring their influence to bear within the party.

## CALIFORNIA LIBEL SUIT IS SETTLED

State Department Says Money  
Lent Russia Was Placed to  
Credit for American Obligations—Envoy Drew Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The source of the income and support of the Russian Embassy in Washington during the last few years has been a matter of much comment. In general it has been understood that it was kept up on money lent by the United States to the Kerensky Government during its brief existence, but no accounting has been made, although it has been frequently proposed that there should be one, especially by friends of the Soviet Government.

The testimony of Nicholas Kelley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, brought out the first official information regarding the amount of money that had been drawn from the United States Treasury by Boris Bakmeteff, who was sent to the United States as Russian Ambassador during the term of the Kerensky Government and since recognized by this government as Ambassador in the absence of any other government of Russia recognized by the United States.

Mr. Bakmeteff, who is now in Paris attending the convention called by Mr. Kerensky and others who seek to replace the present Bolshevik Government of Russia with one similar to that which it replaced, has lived here in the house formerly occupied by George Bakmeteff, representative of the Tsar to the United States, one of the largest and most expensive of the buildings used for diplomatic purposes in Washington. There has not been a large staff, chiefly because there was little for such a force to do; there was never at any time any indication that funds were lacking for anything that the Embassy desired to do. According to Mr. Kelley, however, the large fund formerly at the disposal of Mr. Bakmeteff has been practically expended, there being left in the Treasury, out of millions placed to his credit, only a few hundred thousand dollars.

It was alleged that large amounts were used in this country for propaganda purposes and that other sums of considerable magnitude were sent to Paris and to London for similar purposes for the support of Mr. Kerensky and his fellow exiles.

It was said at the State Department yesterday that the money lent by the United States to Russia had been placed to her credit for the payment of obligations due to Americans, just as had the loans to other countries, and that most of the American contracts had been settled.

The Russian Ambassador had \$56,000,000 out of the original \$157,000,000 lent to Russia on deposit with the National City Bank of New York, when the Kerensky Government fell. To this was added from some other sources about \$3,000,000. Whenever it was desired to draw out any part of this money the National City Bank asked the Treasury if it approved the payment and the Treasury, on the advice of the State Department, permitted the payment. It was drawn on the check of Mr. Bakmeteff.

In the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the heading of "Loans to Foreign Governments," it is stated that up to April 24, 1917, credits of \$157,729,750 were established for Russia and cash to that amount advanced. Most of the foreign governments to which loans were made have repaid a part of their indebtedness, but Russia still owes the entire amount. The report

announced that neither he nor his colleagues in the Cabinet had any intention of carrying a "rush" election upon a "popular budget," thus giving the lie to rumors which have been current for some time. The Chancellor admitted that the excess profits duty, which was a war tax, hitting new businesses struggling to pay their way, and on that account these businesses, commenced since the outbreak of the war, will be exempt after December 31 last.

On other businesses the tax will continue up to the end of the period for which it is operative under the present law. This will conclude the tax at the termination of a period of seven years, beginning in the first accounting period in which these businesses fell within the scope of the tax since its inception in 1915, when Reginald McKenna was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nothing, he said, could justify a renewal of this tax unless it were an absolute financial necessity. Leaders of industry will now know how they stand, and will be able to make their plans accordingly.

Coming then to a definition of the popular budget, Mr. Chamberlain supposed that it would be one which caused general relief to taxpayers of the country, but how could the country have a popular budget, when it had incurred a debt of \$8,000,000,000. They could only remedy the ravages of the great war by solid hard work on behalf of the whole community.

Some alteration would be needed in the budget figure, owing to the great industrial disturbance that had occurred. "Was a budget of \$950,000,000 extravagant?" He thought not, even admitting that it was five times the size of an ordinary budget before the war. The cost of services was now two and a half times what it was, so that, on the pre-war scale, £500,000,000 would be required.

In addition, £23,000,000 interest on the debt was needed, while pensions required £123,000,000, so that a budget of nearly £950,000,000 was arrived at without allowing anything for redemption of debt.

## LIBON NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LISBON, Portugal (Friday).—The strike of employees on Lisbon newspapers, which started some days ago and continues and affects the editorial staffs, typographers, and vendors. The men asked for an increase of wages amounting in some cases to 130 per cent and the proprietors combined to resist it, whereupon a strike followed. The proprietors in combination are issuing a paper of their own and the men are doing the same.

## MEXICAN REVOLT ENDED

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—General Perez who has been at the head of an incipient revolt near Minatitlán in the southern part of the State of Veracruz, has reached an agreement with Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez, commander of government forces.

## RUSSIAN EMBASSY INCOME DISCUSSED

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## ALLIES DECLARED TO FAVOR PROGRAM OF DISARMAMENT

Rear Admiral Sims, Before House  
Committee, Says Naval Forces  
Could Be Reduced One-Half  
—Efficiency Test of Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Now that the danger of German military and naval aggression is cut down, the naval forces of Great Britain, Japan and America could safely be reduced one-half, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, wartime commander of American naval forces overseas, yesterday told the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, in discussing the possibility of an international agreement and the importance of developing navy aviation service. He seconded General John J. Pershing's emphatic assertion that European nations would welcome any invitation to a conference on disarmament, basing his opinion on impressions received in his contact with Europe's great statesmen and naval authorities during the war.

In England, France and Italy, the opinion prevailed that "we are pretty stupid, if, after this war, we can't find a way to get along without the burden of great armaments," he said. "From what I know of the attitude of the Europeans they feel a compelling necessity of some program limiting armaments."

"Naval Holiday" Opposed  
Rear Admiral Sims expressed firm opposition to any "naval holiday" and condemned any curtailment of the 1916 program, involving an expenditure of \$90,000,000, as unwise at the present time. Any naval program must have as its deciding factor, not the opinion of naval officers, but the determination of a national foreign policy, he said. Since a navy is used for only one purpose, aggression against or defense from an enemy, its size should be determined by the country's aggressive plans or by the extent of danger from an aggressive enemy. Since we have no aggressive program, it is sufficient to have a navy large enough to protect our coast from any possible attacking fleet, which would be at the disadvantage of having to come some 5000 miles from its base. This means that, provided the United States has a navy as efficient, unit for unit, as that of any other country, it is not necessary that it should be as large.

"Do you think it sufficient for us to have a second-class navy?" asked Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois.

"If you mean to ask whether we should have a navy as great as any other on earth, I would say that it was not a question of size, but of relative efficiency. It does not have to be equal in aggregate power to that of a possible enemy 3000 miles away."

Relative Efficiency  
The question of relative efficiency of capital ships vs. a highly developed naval aeroplane service was brought into discussion by the rear admiral's statement, that if we are to compete with other countries, we must be hopelessly outdistanced by them, it is absolutely essential to develop aviation, as our best planes are hopelessly inferior to those of England or Germany. In the event of war, our navy would be rendered almost helpless by our failure to keep up with recent developments along this line, he said.

He advocated using some of the funds intended for the building of capital ships to supply the navy with one or two aeroplane carriers. "In case of a conflict," he said, "the fleet having superiority of aeroplane service rather than battleships will win out. We are seriously handicapped at present by the fact that we need funds for experimentation and development of this important arm of the navy. I don't think a conservative navy ever amounted to much. The claims made by experts as to the efficiency of bombing planes can be proved, they will have a value much superior to battleships. I am of the opinion that the possibility of aviation development should be determined at the earliest possible moment. Such development may revolutionize the type of fleet now demanded."

Air Service Indispensable  
"Are you advocating a cutting of the expense of battleship construction to pursue a 'liberal' policy along this line of aviation?" he was asked.

"Absolutely. We should have a navy air service, we should have funds to enable us to experiment as to bomb and torpedo-carrying planes—and our most urgent need is a ship having a speed of 30 knots an hour, which can be used for practice in landing naval aeroplanes. The ships which we now have are of little value in this practice work."

He did not approve of the suggestion made by Mr. Britten that one of the six battle cruisers now under construction be so altered as to enable it to be used for an aeroplane carrier, since it is necessary to have battle cruisers enough to match those of other navies. "What we need," he concluded, "is to put time and money and 'steam' behind the development of the planes

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ACTIVE IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
CALCUTTA, India (Friday).—The Duke of Connaught on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of the new King George Dock, which was projected in 1913, work on which actually commenced in 1920. It is expected to be completed in 1927 and will afford accommodation for 35 large steamers. Its sheds will accommodate merchandise to the amount of 250,000 tons. The Duke complimented those concerned on their foresight in providing facilities for dealing with future expansion of trade.

On Tuesday, the Duke inaugurated the new Bengal Legislative Council, where the ceremony was similar to that employed at the opening of the Madras Legislative Council. In the course of his speech, the Duke said that three pressing problems confronting the ministers were, provision of the right type of education, in response to the wide popular demand; creation of industrial opportunities to relieve pressure on land, and improvement in the standard of health among the unprivileged classes. He wished the council Godspeed and expressed his confidence in its success because of the brilliant qualities displayed by the Bengalis in the past.

## VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ROME, Italy (Friday).—The Chamber upheld the Giolitti Government by adopting a resolution, expressing confidence in the Ministry by 252 votes against 95 on Thursday night, at the conclusion of a debate on home policy. Earlier in the debate on Wednesday, Mr. Giolitti said he was opposed to the use of violence against the proletariat, the movement of which was 30 years old.

The occupation of factories by workmen had taught them a lesson, the Premier continued, as they had found out that industries could not be run without the contribution of capital. Justifying the adoption of the policy of violence toward Fiume, the Premier said that force was used because the legionaries were organizing a fresh war. The Premier concluded with a warning to the Communists that they would be disappointed in Soviet Russia.

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themselves, and then to utilize them for naval operations."

He was succeeded before the committee by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, president of the Naval Board, who stated the opinion held by the officers of the Naval Academy that the capital ship is far from obsolete.

"Our fleet must be prepared, however," he said, "to meet the offensive of possible enemy aircraft. We ought to have the possibility for one or two aeroplane carriers advanced at this session of Congress. After the completion of the 1918 ship-building program, the navy needs to have aeroplane carriers built before anything else is undertaken. We have at present no protective aviation. We can manage to struggle along without any of the other things we have asked for since 1916, but the general board has demanded an absolutely necessary one aeroplane carrier at least."

Rear Admiral Badger emphasized the necessity of naval protection of the 1600 government merchant ships which are going out after America's share of world commerce. "We want to be prepared to protect these ships, if war should come in the future."

#### Comparative Values

"How do you and the officers of the general board assess the value of aviation service as compared to capital ships?" he was asked.

"We do not rate it at all high. Possibly 10 per cent. We think the present menace of aerial attack is not great, although we cannot predict what the effect of aviation on the capital ship will be in the future."

He expressed his conviction that any international agreement will have to be along the lines of equality of sea-power, and warned against risking a state of unpreparedness, as compared with other nations. "And before we reach this agreement," he said, "let us complete our 1918 building program and develop new weapons and inventions while the opportunity offers. In the future we shall have to rely entirely on our own state of preparedness. By that I mean that it is unlikely that we shall enter into any alliances with other nations."

"The United States should be on equal terms with the strongest, in the event of any international agreement," he concluded. "After we get there, we can all reduce our armaments safely."

## PEACEFUL DESIGNS OF POLAND STATED

Polish President, on Visit to France, Indicates Approaching Commercial Pact With French—Eastern Boundary Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Friday)—The second day of President Pilsudski's visit opened with a reception of the press. The Polish President was unable to make an important declaration, excusing himself because of his constitutional rôle. Nevertheless he insisted on the fact that it is essential for Poland to work for the assurance of peace. He expressed the admiration of Poland for France. Questions about the possibility of a commercial treaty between the two countries, the President said that the Polish Finance Minister would soon visit Paris.

Afterwards, President Pilsudski had an hour's conversation with President Millerand, Mr. Briand, the Premier, being present. He had also a long interview with Marshal Foch.

#### Commercial Treaty Proposed

Prince Sapieha, the Foreign Minister, speaking to the press, stated that, apart from sentimental ties with France, Poland hoped that a treaty of commerce would soon be signed, and that the present visit would remove difficulties which were in the way. He was asked if there was not the question of a military treaty, and he replied that nothing was being done of a concrete character, but evidently a military union between the two countries was a necessity.

Answering further questions, he said that the financial situation of Poland was extremely difficult, and France could give assistance. Poland could not even purchase manures and machinery. He had confidence in the future of Poland, and he said that as a probable ally of the Bolsheviks in spring, he declared that precautions had been taken. Poland was not bellicose. She wished to conclude peace at Riga. She hoped to retain Upper Silesia, which was necessary to her economic existence. The relations with Czechoslovakia had improved.

#### Franco-Polish Pact Urged

The publicist "Perrinax" argues for organization of Franco-Polish relations which will render impossible in future such telegrams as the British telegram of August 11, which almost brought about the final defeat of Poland. General Niesel, chief of the French military mission, has made no secret of his desire for a military union, and, on December 17, an urgent motion in that sense was deposited in the Diet.

There have still to be settled the eastern frontiers of Poland, and it is to be hoped that such a settlement will not renew the Russo-Polish strife. The French policy, though in favor of the largest possible Poland, does not wish the State to encroach upon legitimate Russian territory, and was doubtful about certain Polish designs. That assurance on the point has been asked for from President Pilsudski is certain.

#### CHANGE FAVORED IN MINING LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The bill to liberalize the law designed to stimulate mining of tungsten, chrome and other minerals during the war was reported unanimously yesterday by the Senate Mines and Mining Committee. The measure would permit small miners to participate in the distribution of a fund of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

## VATICAN'S ATTACK UPON THE Y. M. C. A.

Text of the Translation of the Warning Issued From Rome Against the Influence of Non-Roman Catholic Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The version given by John Bonzano, papal delegate to the United States, of the Vatican warning against the Young Men's Christian Association and other non-Roman Catholic organizations, was received with keen interest at national headquarters of the association here last night, but the policy of silence which the officials there have followed since the first publication of the warning was continued.

It can be said, however, that the association in each country is autonomous, with certain limitations, such as the admission of workers from the United States, who remain under control of the national headquarters in their own country. There are a number of American workers in Italy now. This is considered to be interesting in view of the papal delegate's claim that the warning is directed against the organizations in Italy and not throughout the world. Under the autonomous plan, matters of policy such as that which has aroused the Vatican's objections would be initiated and controlled by the national headquarters in Italy.

What purports to be a translation of the Vatican warning, first published in an English (Roman) Catholic paper and now in the Catholic News, seems to be directed against the activities of the association and other organizations in Rome and specifically mentions the Baptists as well as the association.

#### Publications Banned

This translation, issued in the name of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, which acts as inquisitor general in matters of faith and morals and whose acts are submitted to the Pope for approval, asks that "in each region an official act of the hierarchy declare forbidden all the publications of 'these societies of which the pernicious character is manifest and which are profusely distributed with a view to sowing in the souls of (Roman) Catholics the errors of rationalism and religious indifference.'"

A note in the translation calls attention to "Fide e Vita," a religious review, organ of the Italian Federation of Students for Religious Culture, San Remo; to "Bilyehnis," a review of religious studies in Rome; to Association Brochure, published in Rome, which, the translation says, declares that the association proposes to place itself above every religious denomination; and "Il Testimonio," a monthly review of Baptist Church work in Rome.

Inquiry here showed that "Il Testimonio" is the organ of the Baptists in Rome, who are doing what was described as an expanding work. It was said at the office of the Baptist Watchman-Examiner that the work in Rome was begun and is being continued with success by the Southern Baptist convention, despite opposition from the papacy.

The translation charges Metropolitan with making known to the Holy See within six months the resolutions and decisions "occasioned by the situation in each diocese." Zeal is urged to preserve Roman Catholic youth from these organizations, by assisting existing organizations of Roman Catholic youth and establishing others, and by diffusing books and pamphlets among the youth.

#### Translation of Message

The text of the translation follows: "The most eminent and revered cardinals who are, like the writer whose name is subjoined, inquisitors general in matters of faith and morals, desire that the ordinaries should pay vigilant attention to the manner in which certain new non-Roman Catholic associations, by the aid of their members of every nationality, have been accustomed now for some time to lay dangerous snares for the faithful, especially the young folk."

"They provide in abundance facilities of every kind which apparently abate only at physical culture and intellectual and moral training, but in point of fact corrupt the integrity of the (Roman) Catholic faith and snatch away children from the church, their mother."

"These organizations enjoy favor, have at their disposal material resources and the zeal of influential people, and render distinguished services in the different fields of beneficence; it is not surprising, then, that they impose on inexperienced people who have not made a close examination of these works."

#### "Intellectual and Moral Culture"

"But no thoughtful person can have any doubt of their real spirit; for if up to the present they have allowed people only gradually to obtain glimpses of the end whither they tend, they proclaim it today in the brochures, newspapers and periodicals which are the organs of their propaganda."

"Their object, they state, is to insure by good methods the intellectual and moral culture of the young; and making this culture their religion, they define it as full and complete liberty of thought outside and independently of every religion or denomination. On the pretense of bringing light to young folk, they turn them away from the teaching of the church established by God, the light of truth, and incite them to seek severally from their own cogitations and within the narrow circuit of human reason the light which should guide them."

"The principal victims of these snares are young students of both sexes. These young boys and young

girls who need the help of others to learn the Christian doctrine and to preserve the faith inherited from their fathers come under the influence of people who despoil them of this precious patrimony and lead them insensibly today to hesitate between contrary opinions, tomorrow to doubt all things whatsoever, and in the end to embrace a sort of vague and indecisive religion which has absolutely nothing in common with the religion preached by Jesus Christ."

#### Credit Given for Beneficent Work

"These maneuvers cause much more considerable ravages in the souls—would to God that they were less numerous—who, owing to the negligence or ignorance of parents, have not received at the domestic hearth that early instruction in the faith which is a primordial necessity for the Christian."

"Deprived of the use of the sacraments and excluded from every religious practice, accustomed to regard the most sacred things only with the most complete independence of judgment, these souls thus fall miserably into what is called religious indifference, which has been condemned by the church on numerous occasions, and which implies the negation of all religion."

"Thus one sees these Christians in their bloom, on a road where they have no guide, perishing in the darkness and torture of doubt; to make shipwreck of the faith; is it not enough to refuse the mind's adhesion even to a single dogma?"

"It will happen, perhaps, that one may chance to hear from the lips of these young folk some sign, and may find in their hearts some dying shadow of piety, or even that they show more than ordinary ardor in their devotion to works of beneficence; this may be taken as the effect of a long habit, or of a more gentle temperament, or of a more sympathetic heart, or, in a word, of an entirely human and natural virtue, which of itself is devoid of all value in regard to eternal life."

#### Y. M. C. A. Is Named

"Among these societies it will suffice to mention that which, having given birth to many others, is the most widespread by reason especially of the important services which it rendered to a large number of our happy people in the course of the terrible war and disposes of the most considerable resources; we mean the society called the Young Men's Christian Association and in abbreviation form the Y. M. C. A."

"Non-Roman Catholics of good faith give it their support inadvertently, considering it an organization of advantage to all, or, at least, inoffensive to every one, and it is also supported by certain (Roman) Catholics who are too confident, and are ignorant of what it is in reality; for this society professes a sincere love of young folk, as if nothing were dearer to it than the promotion of their corporal and spiritual interests; but at the same time it shakes their faith, since, by its own confession, it proposes to purify it and to impart a more perfect knowledge of real life by placing itself above every church and outside every religious denomination ('What the Y. M. C. A. is and what it proposes,' brochure published at the central office, Rome)."

"What good can be expected from those who, banishing from their hearts the last vestiges of their faith, go far from the cradle of Jesus Christ, where they enjoyed happiness and rest, to wander at the instigation of their passions and of their nature?"

#### New Zeal Implored

"Therefore, all of you who have received from Heaven the special mandate to govern the flock of the Master are implored by this congregation to employ all your zeal in preserving your young folk from the contagion of every society of this kind, whose good works, presented in the name of Christ, endanger the most precious gift that the grace of Christ has given them."

"Put the imprudent on their guard and strengthen the souls of those whose faith is vacillating; arm with the Christian spirit and courage the organizations of the young of both sexes existing in your dioceses, and establish others like them; to provide lasting societies with the means of countering the conduct of their adversaries, appeal to the generosity of the more well-to-do Roman Catholics."

"Also get parish priests and directors of organizations for the young to fulfill their mission bravely, and particularly by the diffusion of books and pamphlets, so as to raise up barriers against the encroaching waves of error, to expose the tricks and snares of the enemy, and to give efficacious aid to the defenders of the truth."

"It will be your duty, then, at the regional meetings of Bishops to treat this grave question with the attention it merits and, after deliberation, to come to the decisions that will appear practically suitable."

"In this connection the Sacred Congregation asks that in each region an official act of the hierarchy declare duly forbidden all the daily organs, periodicals, and other publications of these societies of which the pernicious character is manifest, and which are profusely distributed with a view to sowing in the souls of Roman Catholics the errors of rationalism and religious indifference."

Here a note calls attention to Fide e Vita (Faith and Life), a monthly review of religious culture, the organ of the Italian Federation of Students for Religious Culture, San Remo; to Bilyehnis, a monthly review of religious studies, Rome, and Il Testimonio (The Testimony), a monthly review of the Baptist Churches, Rome. "Metropolitans are charged with the duty of making known to the Holy See, within six months, the resolu-

tions and decisions occasioned by the situation of each diocese."

"Given at the Palace of the Holy Office, Rome, on the 6th November, 1920."

"R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL,"

"Secretary."

## LEADER OF ULSTER UNIONISTS ELECTED

Sir James Craig Has Been Chosen Leader of the Ulster Unionist Council—Will Lead Party in the New Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—It is announced that the Ulster Council of Ulster elected Sir James Craig, leader of the party, at a meeting here today. Sir James will therefore act as chief of the Unionists in the Parliament, which will be set up in Ulster under the recently passed Irish Home Rule Act.

In becoming first Premier of Ulster, after Sir Edward Carson had declined the honor, Sir James Craig is pursuing his career as an Irish statesman in a way curiously true to type. For, from first to last during the great struggle against Home Rule, in its more recent phases, Sir James has ever shown himself Sir Edward Carson's faithful lieutenant. Now that the "chief" withdraws, it is only fitting that the lieutenant should step into his place.

Sir James is peculiarly fitted for the task which lies before him. There can hardly be any phase of Ulster politics with which he is not acquainted, and he brings to his work a most valuable parliamentary experience. He has represented the East Division of County Down at Westminster since 1906 and has often, especially in the years preceding the war, been "in the thick of the fight."

Of Sir James Craig indeed it may justly be said that he has been "in the thick of the fight" ever since he broke out in 1899 he volunteered for active service, and as an officer in the North of Ireland Yeomanry served with distinction, receiving the Queen's medal and three clasps and the King's medal and two clasps. On his return he plunged, almost at once, into politics and at the election of 1902 contested North Fermanagh. He was unsuccessful, but, four years later, was elected for the Eastern Division County Down, and has represented that constituency in Parliament ever since.

Sir James Craig came into special prominence, of course, during the anti-Home Rule campaigns in Ulster in the years 1912-13 and 1914. He was a prominent member of the Ulster Unionist Council, and took a leading part in the organization of the Ulster Volunteers, the signing of the Covenant and all the other activities which came so suddenly to an end on the outbreak of the great war. In the war itself Sir James played an honorable part, serving with the thirty-sixth Ulster Division in 1915-16. He was appointed Treasurer of His Majesty's Household in 1917 and since then, has held the positions of Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

#### Lord Dunsany Fined

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Lord Dunsany, the poet and playwright, pleaded guilty today at a court-martial to possessing arms and ammunition not under effective military control. He was fined £25 with the alternative of spending three months in prison. On payment of the fine he was released.

He was arrested recently after a search of Dunsany Castle, in County Meath, disclosed several shot guns and other sporting arms. It had been found that game was being shot on his estate, and the military in consequence, raided his castle.

#### Fatal Shooting

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Dublin Castle announced tonight that another ambush took place this afternoon near Ballinacree, County Cork, a short distance southwest of Queens-town. Four constables were attacked. Two of them were fatally wounded and one was seriously wounded. The other man escaped.

#### Policemen Ambushed

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Nine policemen were killed and two wounded today, when two lorries ran into an ambush between Drumeen and New Pallas, County Limerick.

#### Official Reprisals

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—In an official reprisal yesterday, the post-office and a business house at Williamstown were burned because of an ambush of January 28, in which Divisional Commander Holmes of the Royal Irish Constabulary received fatal injuries. Five constables also were wounded in this attack.

## MISSOURI UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, yesterday resigned to accept the position of vice-president and director of foreign work of the American Red Cross. He had served as president at Missouri University 13 years. Before becoming president of the university he was on the faculties of the University of Nebraska, Cornell University and the University of Missouri. Dr. Hill will spend some time in traveling abroad, and then will establish his headquarters in Washington.

## BRITISH PLANS FOR PALESTINE ISSUED

Draft of Mandate, to Be Submitted to Council of League, Published—Wide Measure of Self-Government for Localities

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British draft of the mandate for Palestine, which will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its next meeting in Geneva, provides in its first article that the mandatory nation (Great Britain) shall have all the powers inherent in the government of a sovereign state, according to the text of the draft, printed by the Jewish Chronicle here today.

Among the features of the 27 articles are stipulations that the widest measure of self-government for localities, consistent with prevailing conditions, shall be encouraged, and that the mandatory shall be responsible for maintaining such political, administrative and economic conditions as shall secure the establishment of a Jewish national home and the development of self-governmental institutions.

#### Mandatory's Responsibilities

The mandatory assumes the responsibility of seeing to it that no Palestine territory shall be ceded, leased, or otherwise subjected to any foreign power; that Jewish immigration shall be facilitated; that the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants, irrespective of race or religion, shall be safeguarded and that there be no discrimination against the nationals of any states which are members of the League of Nations.

Responsibility for taxation, commerce and navigation is vested in the mandatory. It is also provided that a system shall be introduced to promote close settlement of the land and the intensive cultivation, safeguarding the interests of the community and the development of the country.

All responsibility in connection with the holy places, religious buildings and their sites are assumed by Great Britain. The mandatory is to secure within a year from the time of the effectiveness of the mandate the enactment of a law of antiquities, based upon the Turkish Treaty, insuring equality of treatment for nationals of all states, members of the League of Nations, engaged in archaeological research.

#### Official Languages

English, Arabic and Hebrew are to be the official languages of the country.

The Palestine Administration, it is provided, may organize by a voluntary basis the necessary forces for the maintenance of the peace and order and defense of the country, subject to the supervision of the mandatory.

An appropriate Jewish agency, it is stipulated, shall be recognized as a public body, advisory to, and cooperative with, the Administration in economic, social and other matters, and the Zionist organization, as it is now constituted, is so recognized.

The mandatory is to adhere to the existing conventions regarding the traffic in slaves, ammunition and drugs, and as to commercial equality and freedom of transit and communication.

Disputes under the mandate provisions, not settled by negotiations, are to be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations.

Great Britain is to make an annual report to the League of Nations Council on the measures taken during the year.

## SHOE DEALERS' PLEA ANSWERED

North Dakota Representative Resents Appeal for Duty-Free Materials—Farmers the Losers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Arguments advanced by the Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers against the imposition of a duty on hides, are assailed by George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, in a letter to that association. A bill providing for a duty on hides is now pending in Congress. "It would seem to me it is pretty nearly time for you people to be thinking about somebody excepting yourselves," Representative Young declares.

In its letter, the Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers presented in full a resolution unanimously adopted by the association against the imposition of a duty on hides. The letter, signed by the president and secretary, was addressed to "Senators and Representatives in Congress from the central western states."

"Any tariff on raw materials required by the tanning industry of the United States would be uneconomic and detrimental to the entire leather and shoe industry, as well as to the consumers of footwear," the

resolution adopted by the association asserted. The association, for this reason, appealed to Congress to defeat "this unwise measure."

In the interest of the shoe and leather industry of the Central Western states of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin, the senators and representatives of these states were urged by the association to cast their votes and influence against this "unnecessary and burdensome proposal."

In his reply Representative Young said: "Just why you express a tenderness for those who use footwear, in view of the prices you have been charging, is beyond my comprehension. It will be recalled, too, that a few years ago your people asked to have the duty taken off hides in the interest of cheaper shoes, but after this was done, the prices of shoes immediately went up."

"It would seem to me it is pretty nearly time for you people to be thinking about somebody excepting yourselves. Where do you expect the farmer is to get off, selling his products in open competition with the world and paying tariff tribute on practically everything that comes to his farm?"

## MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO KOREA

Japanese War Minister Announces Plan to Reinforce Garrison—Disarmament Advocated

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Major-General Tanaka, Minister of War, announced in the Diet today that it was the government's intention to reinforce the garrison in Korea with another division of troops. He declared that the initial cost of this operation would be 39,000,000 yen, and that the maintenance of the force in Korea for one year would cost 1,800,000 yen.

Announcement is made by Yukio Ozaki, a leader of the opposition party, that even if the whole organization is against him, he will continue his fight for the curtailment of armaments until he convinces his colleagues, government officials and the people that a reduction in the naval program is a move toward national defense and prosperity at home.

Information as to the differences which have developed between Japan and Great Britain relative to the administration of former German islands south of the equator has been demanded by Kotaro Mochizuki, a leader of the opposition party.

The Foreign Minister, Viscount Uchida, speaking before the Diet on January 22, declared that Great Britain maintained that the clause of the Versailles Treaty relative to the idea of equal opportunity in mandated districts should not be applied to the administration of islands in the South Seas. The Japanese, he said, had taken a contrary view, but had tentatively accepted the British theory, reserving the right to insist upon the rights of Japanese in the islands over which Great Britain has been given a mandate.

## ABSENCE OF UNITED STATES IS REGRETTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—The secretary of the League of Nations was officially informed today that the United States will not be represented at the Barcelona conference on transport and communications. The decision is greatly regretted here, inasmuch as the conference is regarded as closely concerning America. The whole of trade is hampered by the present chaotic conditions, which moreover involve the constant threat of war, which would have an immediate repercussion in America.

It was felt that American experience in interstate traffic would have been extremely helpful. Eighteen states have so far intimated their intention of participating. A long reply has been received from the Lithuanian Government to the League note of December 20. The Lithuanian lays down five conditions, which Lithuania regards as indispensable to a fair and equitable plebiscite, namely:

1. Complete withdrawal of the Polish troops beyond the limit of the disputed territory.
2. Administration of the area, also of the police troops, by disinterested states.
3. A guarantee against General Zeligowski or any other Polish general executing a coup d'état, and a formal declaration that the plebiscite will decide the dispute.
4. To counteract Polish propaganda, the occupation area to be placed under a central administration for a fixed period.
5. De jure recognition of the Lithuanian people, who are afraid to trust themselves to a recognized state whose territory may become the object of dispute.

The delay in replying to the note is attributed to lack of definite result in the negotiations with the Soviet Government and the reintroduction of the international police force into the disputed territory allotted to Lithuania by the treaty of July 12 last.

## EMPLOYMENT PLAN REJECTED BY LABOR

Government's Dilution Scheme for Building Trades Opposed by Large Majority Owing to the Over-Supply of Workers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—By the overwhelming majority of 307,500, the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives has rejected the government dilution scheme for the admission and training of 50,000 former service men, the ballot figures being:

Against 310,000.

For, 2500.

Richard Coppock, general secretary of the federation, announced that the decision had been communicated to the Minister of Labor, to which he had received merely a formal acknowledgment. At present, he said, the actual number of unemployed in the industry is about 64,000. In communicating the decision to the government, the federation stated that there has been an ample supply of labor to meet all requirements. Twenty-five thousand skilled bricklayers had left the trade during the war and were prepared to return as soon as the industry demonstrated the possibility of providing a livelihood, over 9000 of them having returned during 1920, and hundreds were still returning.

The federation also calls attention to the estimate of the Registrar General that housing demands would be met by the construction of only 140,000 houses, which has so far not been contradicted, and the statement that the Finance Committee of the Cabinet has counseled reduction of the government housing commitments has caused alarm among the federation membership.

As to future prospects of employment, the federation declares that, while yielding to none in the desire to have every worker provided with employment and sustenance, "may we suggest that the present unemployed be sustained in accordance with the program of the Labor Party by that section which amassed huge fortunes out of the nation's needs during the war."

Dr. Christopher Addison, in whose care is the building program, has previously announced that, if the building trades refuse to absorb former service men under the government dilution scheme, the government would put into operation its own plan for using these men on the construction of dwellings.

#### CANADIAN ELECTION RESULT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—After an exciting election campaign, Alexander Paterson, government candidate, was elected for Delta riding by a majority of 594. A large majority was not looked for. Not only the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, but nearly all the cabinet ministers remained in the riding for nearly two weeks, making speeches daily. The defeated candidate was a former member and a war veteran.

#### MINERS' FAMILIES IN TENTS

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Families of 500 miners already are living in tents and 7500 others will be established under canvas, according to an announcement yesterday at headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here. It was estimated that 10,000 miners will need homes as a result of court decisions ejecting strikers from coal company property.

#### REEXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—Midshipmen found deficient in one or more branches at the semi-annual examinations soon to be held at the Naval Academy will not be dismissed from the service as has been the custom heretofore, but if they so select, may undergo a month of special study. At the end of that period reexaminations will be held.

#### The Friendly Glow

WE want to know those complaints of our Service which untold may mean repetition.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

154 TREMONT ST. BOSTON, U.S.A.

Genuine Antiques AT SAMPSON'S

56 Pemberton Square, Boston

Antique Furniture, China, Pictures and Bric-a-brac.



Reich and Pierre

RICH AND LEE-AVER





"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random"

### A World Diary

It was Horace Walpole, was it not, who once declared that the only difference he had ever been able to discover between history and fiction was that whilst the first told lies about real people, the second told the truth about unreal ones? It seems a hard saying at first, and makes one wonder whether Mrs. Markham and Dr. Oliver Goldsmith could possibly be included in the first accusation, to say nothing of the average daily paper. But after reading the compendious news of the last few days, with respect to the comings and goings of the flighty president and the Irish sailor, a gleam of what the great letter writer was driving at begins to become dimly perceptible. As thus:

### The Flighty President

Can anybody possibly imagine anything more annoying than to be a rebel whom nobody will arrest? You go round the world, appearing and disappearing, just like the real article, give interviews, as it were, almost under police station windows, and nothing happens. Then an informer betrays you, and the police sergeant smiles, and intimates genially that no harm has been done as he long ago had the address registered, but that the government regards you as quite harmless. Neglect of this sort, after the flighty president, has been no expense spared, is calculated to drive a conspirator into real crime out of sheer despair. And it is like this with the flighty president, wrapping up his movements in tissue paper secrecy, through the calculated transparency of which the brutal British officials cannot help seeing the noble fugitive escaping through a door politely held open.

### The Great Irish Riddle

What is almost worse is that the President must be kicking himself all the time for having left the center of the stage to a comedian so well able to fill it as "the Irish sailor." At present the sailor has disappeared down one trap door, but that is only to lend interest to his next appearance when he is shot up through another. And do not let anyone forget the potentialities of the future for the man who has grasped the tiller in this way. An Irish poet, one T. M., foresaw it long ago, and put it into verse.

"And then shall Paddy, who once on the Liffey,  
Perchance held the helm of some mack-  
rel boy,  
Hold the helm of the state, and dispense  
in a jiffy  
More fishes than ever he caught as a  
boy."

Think of it. Prime Minister O'Callaghan, First Lord of the Admiralty O'Callaghan. There is no limit to "the limit."

### The Midshipman and the Lady

Yet there are some people who think that you never reach the limit until you make the acquaintance of the ordinary midshipman. There was that Simon Pure, for instance, who, out of the whole British Navy was the only one who felt moved to answer Admiral Scott's question, "What is the use of a battleship?" The admiral had been demanding an answer to that question, in the Times, in London, for weeks. The Admiralty was silent, the active list more silent, the retired list vociferous but unilluminating. Then it was that the midshipman spoke: "A battleship is no use at all. It must not be imagined that he put it in such restrained language as that. Midshipmen are flamboyant, their vocabulary more roccoco. You could not possibly have mistaken what that midshipman meant. Still the admiral went on, asking the question, quoting the midshipman, and expressing his despair of getting any further information. And then it was that the lady intervened. "A battleship of no use?" she queried. Why, yes, of course a battleship is of use. How could that little brute of a midshipman say anything so horrid. Why battleships have beautiful decks, built to be danced upon, and wonderful bands, enlisted to play to you while you dance. A battleship of no use? What nonsense! Thus is the Admiralty redeemed, the nation satisfied, and justice done.

### The Appraiser and the Comma

One of the most difficult things in the world is to get justice done. Here is a literary appraiser, in a New York publication, worshipping at the feet of Mr. Max Beerbohm. Even Mr. Beerbohm's commas have a magic significance for him. "It is a pity," writes the god in the car, "that critics should show so little sympathy with writers, and curious when we consider that most of them tried to be writers themselves, once." Now most people who have read that sentence, with its obvious crib from a much greater man than Mr. Beerbohm, have regarded it as just a trifle banal, and as altogether unworthy of his talent, and have considerably put it down to his youth. The whole, shall we call it epigram, is, indeed, a réchauffé of many réchauffés. But to the appraiser it is something inexpressibly precious and new. "That last venomous comma," he gloats, "is worth a page

of invective and is entirely characteristic." Perhaps it is—the genius who had the idea first.

### The Ground Hog and the Calendar

This question of precedence has been agitating the world ever since the hatching of eggs raised the perplexing question which was first, the hen or the egg? Allied to it is the equally abstruse one, Does the end of winter produce the ground hog, or the ground hog bring winter to a close? Somewhere near Monmouth, Kansas, the absorbing question was put to the test on Wednesday last, and the world is waiting for news of the result, as it once waited for that of Waterloo. Last fall one, John Willhelmer, installed five ground hogs on a bank by a creek. Then John cunningly built a tower from which he might watch the burrows unobserved. On Wednesday he ascended the tower, for all the world like Kaiser Wilhelm at the great battle for Paris. Did the second day of February dawn all unconscious of ground hogs, or did the ground hog usher in the second? The answer is not yet. But after all John need not have so greatly troubled. Enos Mills could have told him about it. All one Candlemas Enos, when he was a boy, went through the burrows with a friend; they were not strategists enough to build a tower. At last a brown head was thrust out of a hole. The friend got a pole, and rammed it into the hole. Habet! roared the friend. Enos waited, all expectation, thumb down, at the other end. Suddenly the hole was alive. A rabbit rushed out, pursued by a ground hog? No! by a skunk. Enos turned to run, too. But, as they say in the House of Commons, the skunk had it. Enos was too late. He would have given anything for Herr Willhelmer's tower.

—T. U.

### HUMMING BIRD TRAITS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. An exhibitor of his traits and delightful peculiarities the ruby-throated has dealt well with me. Indeed, no other bird has quite so fully shown off the habits one usually delves into books to learn about than he.

The old buckeye horse-chestnut that stood in our grounds, surrounded by sugar maples, was for years one of the haunts of the just-returned hummers. The tree blossomed regularly at the time migration flights were on, and every morning for a week at least a dozen were breakfasting there en route. The long clusters of sweet flowers with which our big tree was covered attracted sometimes 30 birds at a time—mostly males, for they preceded by about a week. Squeaking and buzzing—now and then with that bass, angry, spiteful buzz they produce at times—they pursued each other about the tree and its neighborhood or fed daintily from the airy plumes. It is an unforgettable memory: those iridescent backs and wings and jet black heads; those searing, blinding throat flashes; those shadowy, nimbus-like round them by their wings, bejeweling the flowering old buckeye, itself a thing of unadorned beauty.

A few weeks later, long after our tree was deserted, they began courting. It is a fascinating sight to see a humming bird perform his pendulum wooing. Back and forth near the ground he swings, as if wired from above, through an arc of 10 or 12 feet. In front of him a rod or two, and quite unnoticed by you, the demure mate perches and preens and—hope—enjoys this spectacle. An excited chirping goes on while he hangs swaying there, seeming not to vary his arc a hair's breadth.

I have seen them gathering green lichens for shingling their nests from bowlders and ancient board fences, and have seen them plucking fern-cotton for the nest walls. I have also been eyewitness when a white tomcat was driven incontinently from the field by an angry hummer, and can testify that crows and hawks are sometimes told to move on by this fierce little protector of his family. That this delicate garden-taunting fairy is a denizen of the woods appears not to be understood generally. Where he is commonest seen is at flower-beds and porch vines. But he nearly always makes his home among the big trees of the forest, although often he tenants a quiet orchard. When you are somewhere near the border of a piece of woods and hear his hard-to-locate squeak, and it is about the middle of June, then a might look more closely at the lower horizontal limbs of the white oaks and maples that fringe the edge. If Mr. and Mrs. Rubythroat are at home—and they prefer not to be "at home" until they have begun in earnest to brood the pair of unbelievably tiny eggs laid several days before—they will resent your coming near. Through resentment they will show you the lichen-thatched nest they are so nervous about, making its site the center of darting, centrifugal flights in your vicinity.

Three years ago I found a nest (June 30) in a forest of white oak, and 11 inches back from it were the remnants of a last year's abode, lichens grayed and bleached, foundation weatherworn and faded. One is forced to believe both the work of the same pair. Imagine that few cubic centimeters of avian life emigrating in September, immigrating in May, Canada to San Salvador, and return, and coming straight to the old home over countless miles of journey!

A common belief seems to be that humming birds rarely alight—which is quite erroneous; they do not spend so very much time wing, taking frequent pauses between flower probings, and looking after their plumage most fastidiously. A lonely pair of telephone wires above a thicket near my home used to be a regular hang-out for birds, and a diminutive hummer used to bask in the sun there half hours at a stretch.

### JOHN GAY, A MAN OF MANY FRIENDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

How came Gay, the London silk-mercer's apprentice, to be so loved by all who knew him, how came the greatest men and fairest women of his time to turn to him for sympathy, to speak of him with warmth, to write of him with kindness and gentle laughter, to follow his fortunes—adversely and try to make them—with such interest and true affection? The answer is, and must be, that he was lovable. Every one thought of him tenderly. Swift and Pope, the intellectual giants of their day, have only praise for the simple and unworldly man; the one bids him "come and make merry with me in much feasting"; the other, knowing himself to be out of favor at court, writes, "I wish I could do more than say I love you," and with this brief sentence Swift becomes a

Wales as George II in 1727, however, that any court preform was offered him, and then only a gentleman-usher-ship to Princess Louisa, aged two, which Gay indignantly declined. Nevertheless, it was certainly a hint from court which had led to the writing of the famous Fables and their dedication to Prince William. Of these famous and delightful works it might be said, Emoluit mores, nec sinet esse ferus; yet Colonel Newcome's beloved motto proved false in the case of "Butcher" Cumberland, and Gay's delightful verse and excellent morality had as little effect on the Prince for whom they were written as on the fortunes of their writer.

### A Fortune Lost

By great good luck, however, Gay had by means of his minor poems and his fine collected works acquired a sum of £1000 as early as 1720, the year of the ill-fated South Sea Bubble. Having no genius for economy—Swift in one letter beseeches him to learn to take care of a shilling—he had in-



The author of "The Beggar's Opera"

man, and we know why Stella and Vanessa loved him.

One of the reasons for all this was that Gay was utterly free from self-seeking. He dedicated his "Rural Sports" to Pope out of pure admiration, though his acquaintance with the poet was then of the slightest; he dedicated his "Shepherd's Week" to Bolingbroke, and thereby in Swift's words, committed that Original Sin against the House of Hanover which stood in the way of subsequent preferment; he proclaimed in the advertisement to his quite admirable "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," that he "owed several hints of it to Dr. Swift." Never was man so single-minded, and never was single-mindedness better repaid. "Mr. Gay is, in all regards, as honest and sincere a man as ever I knew," writes Swift to Lady Betty Germaine; the worldly and ambitious Bolingbroke "has the honor to call him my friend." After such tributes during life, what wonder that his posthumous honors are yet more touching? One after another, the great men of his day do honor to his memory; none of his generation won such tributes of tenderness, and to read them is to love the writers and the subject.

Gay's life was not wholly uneventful. After his experiences as silk-mercer's apprentice, during which, as a volume of Horace carefully annotated by him shows, he did not forget the classical learning imbibed at Barnstable school under a rhyming headmaster with a taste for stage plays, he returned to Barnstable having found the confinement of a shop intolerable; but he was soon back in London, first as secretary to Aaron Hill, dramatist and poetaster, then as man of letters; he wrote in Steele's Guardian, brought out "a tragic-confidential farce, 'The Mockers';" and then started on his better known poems, "Rural Sports," "The Fan," "The Shepherd's Week." Happily for him, however, he was not dependent on his pen, since late in 1712 he was appointed "secretary or domestic steward" to the Duchess of Monmouth, so nobly commemorated by Swift—though biographers of Gay seem to forget the fact—in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

In 1714, however, he resigned the post in order to take up that of secretary to Lord Clarendon, Queen Anne's Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Hanover. Swift's influence can be seen in this appointment, but it was not of long duration since the accession of George I put an end to Tory hopes. Gay returned to England in a state of depression, and found it hard to act on the advice of Pope and Arbuthnot to write something to propitiate the House of Hanover, but "An Epistle to a Lady, occasion'd by the Arrival of Her Royal Highness," i. e., the Princess of Wales, seems to have brought the court to Drury Lane to witness his new play, the "What-dye-Call-it," an amusing skit on the bombastic tragedies of the day. It was not till the accession of the Prince of

vested it in some South Sea stock which rose in value to £20,000. His friends besought him to sell out, either altogether or at least, said Fenton, "as much as will make you sure of a clean shirt and a shoulder of mutton every day"; he refused, and lost every farthing. But his good and noble friends, the Earl of Burlington and the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry—Prior to the rescue, though their patronage was sometimes capricious. He obtained a commission in the lottery which brought him in £150 a year, produced a tragedy, "The Captives," which had some success in 1724, and in January, 1728, brought out a play which had long been in hand, the famous "Beggar's Opera."

So much has been written of this since its revival that there is little need to linger over it here, save to note that Swift wrote to Gay to send him Polly's Mezzotint, and broke out in the same letter, "Lord, how the school-boys at Westminster, and university lads, adore you at this juncture!" a delightful human touch which seems to have escaped the modern critic. Its sequel, "Polly," was forbidden on the stage, and won a succès de scandale which put a large sum in the author's pocket and led to resignations at court and the martyr's popularity, so that, as Arbuthnot wrote to Swift, "the offensive John Gay is now become one of the obstructions to the peace of Europe . . . and the darling of the city," while "seven or eight duchesses (are) pushing forward who shall suffer martyrdom on his account first."

### The Kind Queensberrys

He lost his Whitehall lodgings, which had been granted him some years before by Lord Lincoln, but spent the rest of his life with the kind Queensberrys, "a real Duke and Duchess as delightful as those who harbored Sancho Panza," in the words of Thackeray. And he needed looking after, much as Dr. Johnson did. Swift saw the likeness, too. "You remember, 'O happy Don Quixote!'" writes he to Gay in 1731, "Queens held his horse, and Duchesses pulled off his armor, or something to that purpose;" and laughed at his friend for his careless dress: "One clean shirt with two cravats, and as many handkerchiefs make up your equipage." One likes to think of the Duchess seeing that her dear Mr. Gay had tidy clothes much as Mrs. Thrale instructed her butler to put a decent wig on Dr. Johnson's head as they passed into the dining room.

If an admirable gift of song-writing, a musical talent which "led him to play the flute and so adapt the airs for the 'Beggar's Opera,'" a power of writing melodious and satiric verse, and a delightful art of making morality acceptable to the young have pre-served Gay's name for future generations, a kind heart, an unaffected simplicity and childlike innocence endeared him to his friends; and it is hard to say which is the happier gift.

### GATHERING RECORDS IN WALES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Alfred Davies, Permanent Secretary of the Welsh Department of the Board of Education, has inaugurated a system for studying and preserving the history of national life which every country in the world, Wales lies just sufficiently far from the more prominent world centers to have lived a life distinctly her own up to the modern times. She is therefore a rich treasure-house of folklore and national customs. Her history is stirring and picturesque, her land has remained from century to century in the possession of old families whose annals in many cases make a history in themselves, and her national spirit, finding little opportunity to assert itself in the active striving of more central nations, has expressed itself instead in an unceasing stream of song and music.

Sir Alfred Davies, knowing that much of this beautiful poetry and interesting story is handed on from one generation to another by memory only, no written record yet having been procured, conceived the idea of using the sharp intelligence of children to gather up this wealth of tradition and give it permanence. Developing the scheme, he raised subscriptions for a fund to supply 500 schools in Wales with a 6-inch ordinance map of their district. Armed with this, and certain printed sheets the teachers and pupils search the district systematically for details bearing on history, local custom, local and historical celebrities, songs, music, stories, rural industries, old arms and relics, dialects, interesting ruins, even the mode of marking sheep and cattle which often furnish unsuspected links with old traditions. By this means an invaluable historical record is being prepared, and in addition to the value of the work they are doing, the children are acquiring practical and instruction in the art of observation, the importance of which cannot be overrated.

Many of the old customs of Wales are calculated to provoke a smile. One of the best of the early kings, Hywel Dda or Howel the Good (907 to 950) gained a great reputation with his people for compiling a set of laws, taking two journeys to Rome to equip himself for this task. There are three books of these laws, the first being devoted to the establishment of the King's household, and all things pertaining to his royal state and privilege, and the second to the rights of women. A girl came of age at 12 years in King Hywel's time, after which age she could marry whom she pleased and dispose of her property without reference to any guardian. Lest, however, women should think too much of themselves, in the elaborate scale of fines, on which the justice of the times was chiefly based, even the Queen herself was rated as only being worth one-third of her husband. Everything in those days had its money-value, and if a Welshman of the times wished to insult or injure another, he knew exactly what he would have to pay for the action. If he wished to insult the King's bard, for instance, he would have to pay 6 cows and 120 pence by way of amend, but if he wished to go further than insult, the fine might be anything up to 126 cows. But then the bard was allowed to sit at the royal table, and was charged to sing his first song to God, and his second to the King.

The King himself dispensed justice, and was privileged by law to sit with his back to the sun or to the rain, and if anyone caused trouble in court he was fined three cows. No matter how serious the crime or how urgent the need for justice, the criminal was always allowed to depart home to sow his fields or harvest his crops, returning to receive sentence after. Perhaps the happiest person about the court was the porter, whose privilege it was when a flock of pigs passed his gate to seize a sow by the bristles and hold her in the air. If he could perform this feat the sow was his, as was also every tailless young boar. A cat was valued at fourpence, and a paltry at 120 pence.

An interesting link between America and Wales is found in the tradition which tells of the voyage of Madoc to Mexico in 1170. Madoc was the son of King Owen Gwynedd, but his

brother being of quarrelsome disposition, and he himself of mild and gentle nature, the young Prince preferred to leave his fatherland in search of a fresh world. He is supposed to have landed in Mexico and established a settlement there, after which he returned to Wales to tell of the wonderful new country he had discovered. The event is recorded by the bards, Cwmar ab Grono and Gutyn Ogen, and in the history of Meredith ab Rhys, 1477, and there is evidence that when the Spaniards conquered Mexico they found among the Indians traces of Christianity and heard words that suggested a Celtic origin. A curious tale, too, is told of a Lieutenant Roberts, who spoke in Welsh to his servant and was answered in the same tongue by an Indian, who said his tribe, the Padoucas, were taught that tongue and spoke no other till they were 12 years old. William Penn also refers to the Welsh-Indians in his diary.

But ancient history is not to be the only object of Sir Alfred Davies' scheme. The workers are also to compile a record of the land and its owners before the war and after, and to make a special list of those who distinguished themselves. The material collected will be referred to the supervision of the Board of Celtic Studies and the University of Wales, and will eventually find a resting place in the National Library of Aberystwith.

### The Keys of Jerusalem

On the day that the Turks evacuated Jerusalem, a colonel, desirous of adding fresh eggs to his rations, sent a mess cook out to forage for them. The adventures of the cook are told by Maj. Vivian Gilbert of the sixtieth division of the British Army. This victorious, unfamiliar with the country, missed his way and finally found himself on the edge of what seemed to him a large village. It had a festive air and the people, seeing him approach, rushed out to meet him, waving white flags. He declared that he did not want flags, but simply eggs, yet the populace took possession of him, and leading him through the streets brought him before the city authorities, who instead of giving him eggs as he requested, bestowed upon him keys. The cook spurned the useless substitute and pushed on to find the eggs.

When he returned to camp, he reported the incident with "a toff standing on a balcony" and the colonel told it to the brigadier, so the tales goes, and the brigadier promptly rode into the overgrown village, which was Jerusalem, and sought out the Mayor. Speech-making began again and the keys were presented most ceremoniously to the brigadier, who received them with equal ceremony and returned to camp.

Meantime the major-general had heard the news and sent word to stop the brigadier, that he himself would receive the surrender. Accordingly the keys were returned to the Mayor, who made still another speech and handed them over to the major-general.

The major-general then reported the event to the commander-in-chief, General Allenby, who sent back word that in two days he himself would receive the surrender of the city. Again the keys were returned, and again the Mayor came out upon his balcony, made still another speech and surrendered the city for the fourth time.

Whether the cook got the eggs, Major Gilbert does not say.



### KAFFIR RHYTHM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One wishes it were possible to convey adequately in writing the inimitable grace and rhythm that are inherent in the African native. The Zulu sense of rhythm is unique and is quite distinct from that of Europe. As in India and Arabia, where above systems are purely melodic, it depends on verbal quantity and not on metrical accent. It is found even in the very young native children and is as natural to them as it is to scoop their brown hands round the three-legged kaffir-pot containing their porridge.

I had been visiting one day at the back of the long ridge called the Berea which forms the background to the town of Durban. Returning by a bush path to the tram terminus, I halted halfway up the hill.

It was late afternoon, cloudy and dull. A wisp of mist hung in the air from the valley I was leaving behind. Kar dogs yapped, and the colored folks were shouting to each other.

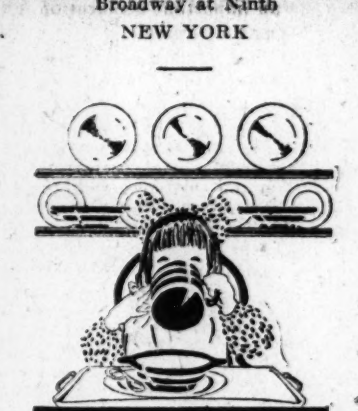
As I waited, listening to the sound of the 5 o'clock hooter from town, which could be heard on the still air, I became aware of a small brown Kaffir maiden standing near on a mound of red earth. In the distance was a corrugated iron shanty which was probably her home. She looked about 3 years old, and was dressed in a neat print frock. Her chubby face was turned away from me. She was quite oblivious of my presence and seemed to be watching for some one or something to emerge from the direction of the house. Her right hand was held in the air above the level of her head; all the fingers were together and pointing upward. The other was held at the waistline with the elbow bent.

In rather a dreamy fashion and with syncope movements she pushed her right hand upward, jerked her left elbow, and slightly dipped her straight little body. As she bent a brown knee she ejaculated in a mysterious tone just one syllable—

"Aw—aw—aw!"

She made a charming picture—this tiny dusky maid with her round bare limbs and curly hair and her wonderful, instinctive grace. I watched for a few moments, then my enjoyment was interrupted by an excited squeal from my maid. Her manner changed. In a twinkling she turned and ran past me, followed shortly afterward by a small boy, who was evidently her brother. He gave chase and they both disappeared round a corner of the shanty, while I moved on through the leafy lane, wishing it were less difficult to describe the picture I carried away with me.

Somebody likes Royal Daulton china as well as we do.



A letter from Fort Smith, Ark., tells us that one of our recent advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor about Royal Daulton was much enjoyed.

Royal Daulton is an inspiration to a writer who thoroughly appreciates its beauty.

And we have just seen a set of it in an Old Leeds Spray pattern that carries us back, in memory, to the days of lavender and old lace.

Yes; we like Royal Daulton. In fact, we might love it if Alfred Ayres, et al., had not ruled that to love an inanimate object is impossible.

We thank our friend in Fort Smith for writing us the kindly letter.

The Golden Rule was adopted as our

A Quarter of a Century Ago. The tremendous annual increase in the use of GOLDEN RULE PURE FOODS is the best evidence of the constant practice of this wonderful rule. Sold Direct to the Consumer. A postal will send a sample. The Citizen's Wholesale Supply Co. Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. C. A. Lockhart

Starts His Well Known

MILL-END SALE

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Monday, February 7

Charge Accounts Opened on Request

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We Give and Redeem Legal Stamps



## GERMAN EXPORTS TAX CONDEMNED

Allied Proposal Amounts to Tax on American People, Says Congressman, None of Which Would Go to Their Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Strong disapproval of the 12 per cent tax imposed on German exports by the allied governments under the proposed reparations agreement was expressed yesterday by Henry T. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, and William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, two of the financial experts of the House of Representatives. Mr. Rainey and Mr. Green are both members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"If we are to resume in peace the leadership among the nations, which was recently ours in war, we should participate actively in the accomplishment of the Versailles Treaty," said Representative Rainey. "We entered the war without any expectation of financial gain, commercial gain, or territorial aggrandizement, but we did not enter the war for the purpose of permitting the nations with whom we were recently allied to levy taxes on our people. This is the effect of the 12 per cent tax. There is no way of avoiding it and there is no way of avoiding all these other commercial dangers which threaten us except by crossing the masses of people of the United States to the dangers, by taking our position at the head of the nations, by leading in a movement for disarmament of all people, and by restoring normal conditions." He continued:

### Greatest Exporting Nation

"Unfortunately in this new era in the history of the world, the majority of the people of the United States seem to be wedded to the doctrine of protection. At the present time we have become the greatest of the world's exporting nations. We are equipped with a merchant marine hardly second to that of England, and yet we are apparently entering upon another era of high tariff barriers. Figures available this morning show that the balance of trade in our favor last year amounts again to nearly \$4,000,000,000. "Leaders of the party now assumed to be in control of all branches of our government announce a further prohibition by tariff methods of importations, and they are in a position to accomplish what they have set out to accomplish. "It is difficult to understand how nations which owe us this tremendous balance, if this trade balance is to continue, can pay us unless they pay us in goods, and this is not the only balance they must meet. We have become over night the greatest creditor nation the world ever saw."

### New Barrier Proposed

"And there comes now the disquieting news that the allied nations, with whom we were so recently united in war, but with whom unfortunately we have severed our commercial relations, propose to erect another barrier to our trade with Germany—a 12 per cent export tax. They propose to take the money they collect in this way and put it into their own treasuries. This export tax, therefore, is to be added to the tariff wall the majority party in this country also proposes to raise against the importations from Germany. Our tariffs must operate equally as against all commercial nations. We cannot lower the wall 12 per cent in Germany's favor. "The 12 per cent tax will be added to the selling price of the goods which reach the United States from Germany. American manufacturers of course, take advantage of it by still further raising their selling prices and American consumers will be compelled to pay it, but no part of it goes into the Treasury of the United States. "By imposing this export tax the nations with whom we were so recently connected in war have imposed, for their own benefit, a tax upon the consumers in the United States. The situation is unprecedented in the history of our government."

### Impossible Situation

"Products from Germany, in their attempt to reach the United States, must first encounter and overcome the export tax placed by Germany on all of her exports, which amounts now to 150 per cent ad valorem. Goods from Germany, destined for the United States, must then overcome the export tariff wall of 12 per cent fixed by the allied nations. If any goods of German origin succeed in reaching the ports of the United States over an export tariff wall of this height, they will encounter at our ports the tariff wall we propose to raise against the merchandise of all the world. If the greed of our own tariff profiteers is satisfied, these tariff walls will, as described in the tariff hearing now in progress, be at least 100 per cent more than the tariffs imposed by the Payne-Aldrich bill, which imposed the highest rates in our history. In other words, goods reaching the United States from Germany must overcome export tariff walls, augmented by our own import tariff walls, amounting to, all told, over 225 per cent ad valorem. "This presents an economic situation absolutely impossible of achievement, and this situation, if consummated, will produce in this country in the near future, a commercial and financial cataclysm without a parallel in the history of this nation."

### MILLS TO BE RUN NIGHTS

SALEM, Massachusetts—Notice have been posted in the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills, that beginning February 14 a night shift will be run five nights a week, from 6 p. m. to 5 a. m., and the pay will be 162-3 per cent more than the day rate. By law only men can be thus employed. This action will release looms in the daytime and give more work to more women weavers and spare help. Agent J. Foster Smith explained that this overtime work was to take care of surplus yarn produced by additional spinning machinery, which has just arrived and is being installed.

## PARK CONTROL BY CONGRESS IS PLAN

Measures Introduced in Senate and House to Take Jurisdiction From Water-Power Commission—Mr. Payne's Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In order to throw every possible safeguard round the national parks and monuments of the United States, and particularly to protect them from possible deprivations by interests seeking water-power privileges, the House special committee on water-power reported favorably yesterday a bill to withdraw from the Water-Power Commission all jurisdiction over the national parks and to place full control in the hands of Congress.

The bill reported to the House was submitted by John J. Esch (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee.

These bills were formulated at the instance of John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, who believes that the matter of preserving the natural beauty of the parks as the property of the entire nation is so important that the parks should be retained permanently in the control of Congress. Senator Jones, who takes a deep interest in the parks, does not believe that anything has developed so far to cause alarm with regard to the parks.

The text of the Esch bill runs: "That hereafter no permit, license, lease, or authorization for dams, conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines, or other works for storage or carriage of water, or for the development, transmission, or utilization of power, within the limits of any national park or national monument shall be granted or made without specific authority of Congress, and so much of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1920, entitled 'An Act to Create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of waterpower; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal Section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, approved August 9, 1917, and for other purposes,' as authorized licensing such uses of national parks and national monuments by the Federal Power Commission, is hereby repealed. "Another bill submitted by Mr. Esch was reported out by the water-power committee yesterday. This measure is a result of representations made by the members of the Waterpower Commission asking for more adequate facilities to carry out its duties under the Waterpower Act. The bill authorizes the commission to engage a secretary at \$7500 a year and approximately \$100,000 for the employment of an efficient personnel to handle the increasing business of the commission."

## MORE COAL FIGURES SHOW LARGE PROFITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More figures of large profits made by coal-mining companies in 1920 were placed yesterday before the Senate Manufacturers Committee considering the Calder Coal Regulation Bill. The chairman, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, renewed his ruling under which identity of individual corporations was not disclosed, for the time being, but declared that the committee has not decided finally on the point. In his view, he said, "there should be no secrecy regarding this matter, for the public is entitled to know the names of operators and their profits." "Largest of the percentage profits estimated by David L. Wing, Federal Trade Commission statistician, who gave the figures, went to operating companies in the Pocahontas field, West Virginia, several exceeding 100 per cent. "M. W. Bowen testified that during 1920 the Shipping Board had been charged as high as \$19 a ton for bunker coal at North Atlantic ports."

### STUDY OF ITALIAN INCREASES

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—A marked increase in the number of persons studying the Italian language in this country is attributed in part to the war and in part to the Dante anniversary celebrations this year, by Dr. Mary Vance Young, professor of Romance languages and literature at Mt. Holyoke College. Figures lately compiled in the New York high schools, she said, show 13,000 students of Italian as against 300 of German.

### HARVARD OBSERVER NAMED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The position of observer has been established at the Harvard College Observatory and Harlow Shapley, an astronomer connected with the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory at Pasadena, California, has been appointed to it. He took his doctor's degree from Princeton and is known among astronomers for his investigations of the structure of the sidereal universe.

## NEEDS OF ALASKAN INTERIOR OUTLINED

People Awaiting Development of Coal, Cheap Transportation and Power, Says Representative—Mining Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
JUNEAU, Alaska—"Roads are an important factor in the development of Alaska; we need more good roads, many of them," says Theodore Kettleson, of Livingston, the first of the out-of-town legislators to arrive in Juneau, having been elected a Representative to the fifth session of the territorial Legislature which will convene on March 4. Mr. Kettleson came from the interior over the Alaska Government Railroad to Seward, a distance of 1400 miles, making the trip in 13 days. He says that the railroad will be completed within two years and it must have feeders. There are big mining possibilities in quartz and placer claims over the Alaska range, and in order to open these up the railroad must have branch lines, supplemented by roads and trails.

There is considerable activity in the Kantonishna country, Mr. Kettleson says: Three or four outfits are operating; work is being done on gold claims and some silver claims have been discovered. It is claimed that in some places the ore in the silver claims runs \$1200 a ton, picked over.

### Track Laid on Ice

The railroad is narrow gauge from Fairbanks to Nenana, where the Tanana River has to be crossed; and as the bridge has not yet been built a temporary track has been laid over the ice for winter use. From Nenana on the road is wide gauge to Healy River. Through the Broad Pass, where the rails have not been laid for a distance of 90 miles, there is a good trail, over which one can travel by dog team, or by two or four-horse team, furnished by private enterprise. One boy who came out when Mr. Kettleson did made the trip on a bicycle. The snow on the trail was packed hard and smooth, making travel good. The railroad commission has the mail contract, but does not carry passengers over the trail. There are good road houses every 8 or 10 miles along the trail, and near each one of these are the veins. The road houses use local coal for fuel.

According to Mr. Kettleson, what the people of the interior are waiting for is further development of coal, cheap transportation and power. Probably hydro-electric power will be developed for mining purposes; this will be a great help in hoisting and thawing on the creeks. Wood now costs from \$14 to \$25 a cord. So much of it has been cut away on the creeks that what is left has to be hauled so far that it makes it very expensive.

### Considerable Placer Mining

Mr. Kettleson, who is interested in mining, says that there is considerable placer mining still going on in the interior on the old creeks. Some pay streaks which were supposed to have been lost have been picked up again, with good results; for example, at Dome Creek, a pay streak which was supposed to have been lost for a distance of three miles, has been found, some of it being \$3 ground. These are about the biggest old-style underground drifting propositions there now.

Livingood, a placer camp with a winter population of 200 scattered over the claims, has taken out between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in gold since it became a camp. It has been a feeder for Fairbanks, 90 miles away, helping the latter city to tide over the days of depression. During the war labor was scarce and provisions were high, which retarded the development of the interior country. Today prices paid here are \$1 a pound for bacon, \$1 a pound for butter; \$45 a case for eggs, and other things in proportion. The cost of getting provisions into the country is very high: 8 cents a pound on the rails, with 12 cents on the winter trail added, making 20 cents a pound, from Seward to Fairbanks.

### Nenana Coal Fields at Full Blast

The Nenana coal fields, at Healy River, along the Alaska Government Railroad, have large bunkers and sidetracks, and are working full blast, having a capacity of more than 100 tons a day. This coal is used by the railroad and in Nenana and Fairbanks. It is bituminous, some of it being first-grade blacksmith coal. Getting the coal across the Tanana River, and changing from wide to narrow gauge in bringing it in from Healy River to Fairbanks, are difficulties which now have to be contended with.

Mr. Kettleson describes the Tanana Valley as a beautiful place, reminding one of the valley of the Mississippi, on a smaller scale. The flats stretch away for miles, between the mountain ranges. The climate is good. There is comparatively little rain. In winter the thermometer ordinarily ranges from zero to 10 degrees below, with about a month when the temperature is between 40 degrees and 50 degrees below zero. The summers are delightful. The days of endless sunshine give the crops time to grow and mature. The experimental station of the Department of Agriculture in that section is doing good work, growing that a variety of vegetables, fruits and grains can be raised there. In the towns nearly every family has a garden, which furnishes fresh vegetables and fruits in season for home consumption; the oat, hay and potato crops are especially fine. There are a number of hillside ranches, and it has been proved beyond question that hard wheat can be grown here. There

is a flouring mill at Fairbanks, and flour is actually being made from home-grown wheat. All last year the restaurants in Fairbanks served bread made from this flour.

### Improved Farm Implements

The farmers have improved farm implements—mowers, binders, also a threshing machine. The reason the farmers do not branch out more extensively, Mr. Kettleson says, is that there is a lack of a market for much produce in the interior, and the freight rate would be so high it would be impossible to try to compete with prices outside in the States.

Fairbanks, with a population of 1000, has substantial business houses, attractive and comfortable homes, a library, churches, schools, and motion picture theaters, telephones, electric lights and a water system, also 150 automobiles, and good roads for automobiles. The towns of Tanana and Nenana are also prosperous communities.

Mr. Kettleson says that one reason why farming has not been taken up more extensively in the Tanana Valley is that the farm lands in the States are not overworked, but that with the completion of the railroad and the extension of roads, a large population can be maintained in the interior of Alaska, just as in the case in Norway, where conditions and climate are somewhat similar.

## MOVE TO PROMOTE TRUTH IN PRESS

Bill to Be Presented in the Legislature of Alaska Declaring the Publication of False Statements to Be a Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
JUNEAU, Alaska—A bill declaring the "publication of false statements in newspapers, magazines and journals a crime" is to be offered in the Legislature of Alaska. The promoter of the measure says:

"There seems to be urgent need for some legislation of this sort. The utter disregard for the truth by certain papers has been appalling. To be caught falsifying is no longer a disgrace in many journalistic circles. But by it all the country is suffering. It is impossible to run a democracy efficiently without an enlightened citizenry. The press is the only practical source from which the public can draw its information about men and measures. We have a 'pure food' law. Should we not also have a 'pure fact' law?"

"Newspapers are in their nature public service institutions, as much so as are railroads or telegraph lines. Should they not be compelled to assume some responsibility as such? Right of action for libel, whether civil or criminal, will not answer the purpose. Such proceeding is designed only to protect individual reputation; it will not protect the public against spurious news, distorted reports or groundless assertions."

"The subject is primarily one for federal legislation rather than local; but Congress having failed to act there is no reason why a state or territory should not do so within its own jurisdiction."

The text of the proposed measure is as follows:

"Section 1. Any person who shall willfully endeavor to deceive or mislead the public by publishing or causing to be published in any newspaper, magazine or journal of general circulation any false statement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$5000 or by imprisonment in the jail for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

"Section 2. The publication of any false statement shall be deemed to have been done willfully and with the intent to deceive and mislead the public if the falsity of the statement could have been readily ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence by a reasonably cautious person desiring to publish nothing but the truth; provided, however, that this shall not apply to narratives of fiction clearly promulgated as such."

"Section 3. If after the unintentional or inadvertent publication of a false statement the publisher shall learn of its falsity and shall as soon as reasonably possible fail to publish a fair and full correction, the publication of the false statement shall be conclusively deemed to have been made willfully and with the intent to deceive or mislead the public."

"Section 4. Any person who shall send to any newspapers, magazine or journal of general circulation, any statement by mail, telegraph or otherwise, designed for publication, shall be deemed to cause or attempt to cause the same to be published."

"Section 5. The word person as used in this act shall be interpreted to apply to corporations and copartnerships as well as to individuals."

## THREE MINE WORKERS' OFFICERS REELECTED

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Official canvass of the recent vote for officers of the United Mine Workers of America, completed here yesterday, showed the reelection of John L. Lewis, as president, by a majority of 66,730 votes over Robert H. Harlin of Washington State. Philip Murray, vice-president, also was reelected, and William Green was unopposed for reelection as secretary-treasurer. The three officers begin new terms of two years each on April 1.

## CONCERN FELT FOR MONEY MEASURES

Mr. Daugherty, Fresh From Talk With President-Elect, Confers With Legislators—Tariff Bill Still Consumes Their Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of concern over the jam into which the legislative situation has fallen in Congress and the possibility that the appropriation bills may go over and clog the wheels of the special session that was to be devoted to reconstruction measures, the Steering Committee of the Republican majority met yesterday to devise means for relief.

Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio, who is indicated for the Department of Justice portfolio and who was in recent conference with the President-Elect, Warren G. Harding, appeared at the Capitol yesterday and discussed the situation with members of both houses. It is known that Mr. Daugherty is anxious to get the money bills out of the way, the feeling being that if they go over, they may be July 1 before they are finally disposed of. The belief at the Capitol was that Mr. Daugherty reiterated to senators and to leaders of the lower house the desirability of enacting the appropriation bills at this session.

### Tariff Bill in Way

Those who took part in the executive session of the Steering Committee were by no means sanguine that the legislative jam could be broken, the main difficulty being that the tariff bill stands in the way, consuming the time that should be devoted to the passage of the appropriation bills. A proposal to secure an agreement to lay aside the tariff bill for a few days found favor with the Steering Committee, but the indications are that Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who is in charge of the bill, will keep it before the Senate.

The Pennsylvania Senator, in fact, expressed confidence yesterday that the bill would be voted on next week. He also stated that he had heard rumors that President Wilson might sign the measure. This rumor, however, could not be confirmed by inquirers close to the White House. "The belief still continues that the President will either veto it directly or, if the time permits him, use the 'pocket veto' to dispose of it."

"I expect the tariff bill to be acted on some time next week," said Senator Penrose. "It looks to me now that that is the way the situation is developing."

"Has anything happened to make you believe that the passage of the bill is so near?" the Senator was asked.

"No, but the situation itself is developing in that way," he replied. "The debate is about exhausted and I do not believe there is any element in the Senate that will stand out against a vote when the debate is finished."

"There is a rumor that President Wilson may sign the bill. I do not know the truth of my own knowledge, but the rumor is going the rounds. Practically all the amendments that the Senate has put in will be adopted. I do not know the sentiment of the House, but I take it that there will be no difficulty in getting an agreement in conference. In fact, I believe that we can get the bill out of conference in half an hour."

"I believe the sugar tariff will be adopted by the Senate and the probability is that the House will support it."

Senator Penrose expressed optimism that the legislative jam which threatens to hold up the appropriation bills would be relieved and that practically all the bills would be passed. One reason for this, he said, is that this year legislation has been practically eliminated from the appropriation bills before they left the committees and this will make it easier to get them through.

The Senator does not think that there will be any special need of calling the extra session of Congress prior to the date already indicated by Mr. Harding, that is, about March 4.

### Amendments to Tariff Bill

Two important amendments to the tariff bill were adopted by the Senate yesterday. One amendment raised the tariff on wheat from 30 cents to 40 cents a bushel. Opponents of the bill estimate that the proposed tariff would mean an increase of 1 cent in the price that the consumer would have to pay for a loaf of bread. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 38 to 28. The other amendment adopted puts a 2-cent tariff on every pound of fresh or frozen meat.

Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, former chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, delivered a vigorous attack on the bill yesterday. The North Carolina Senator declared that the benefit to the farmers would be remote, while the burden to the consumer because of the enactment of this tariff would be " staggering."

"The cotton tax," said Senator Simmons, "means that the consumer will have to pay 7 cents more for every

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**Little Old New York**  
By Rida Johnson Young

## MEETING DEMANDS MEDICAL FREEDOM

Resolutions Call for Amendment to Massachusetts Law to Permit Attendance at Public Schools Without Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Resolutions were adopted unanimously at a mass meeting here on Thursday evening calling on the Massachusetts General Court to amend the general laws to provide that "any child or person who has reached the age when attendance in the public schools is permitted or required, who presents a written statement signed by a registered physician, parent or guardian that he is of the opinion that his health will be endangered by vaccination shall not as a condition to admission or attendance at school be required to submit to vaccination."

The resolutions declared that the education and health of children in the public schools were being seriously impaired by arbitrary enforcement of compulsory vaccination, pointed out that only nine states in the Union had compulsory vaccination, and urged that vaccination be made optional with the people.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston, an osteopath, and a number of prominent physicians spoke. Dr. Smith based his contention that vaccination was a failure on two points: First, that it was a departure from the fundamentals of medical teaching; and second, that it included the dangerous act of puncturing the natural protective envelope, the skin. Furthermore, he said that the introduction of one kind of germ did not prevent ingress of another kind.

Several cases were cited of persons contracting the complaint of whooping cough because they had been vaccinated in the most approved manner.

Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the Medical Liberty League, was heckled for nearly two hours by doctors of the allopathic school, most of whom were connected with the city health department. She defied her opponents to bring documentary proof of their statements that vaccination wiped out smallpox in the United States Army in the Philippines.

Some of the enormous banners hung around the walls read: "William Lloyd Garrison on compulsory vaccination: 'Against this assault upon individual freedom I desire to register my uncompromising protest.'"

"The Massachusetts Legislature has three times rejected a bill to guarantee the purity of vaccine virus. The law compels its use, but cannot guarantee its purity."

"Compulsory vaccination is an outrage, and a gross interference with the liberty of the people in a land of freedom," Daniel Webster. "One result of the protest against compulsory vaccination in the schools of Lawrence has been the formation of the Lawrence Osteopathic Society, with Dr. Charles H. Hatch as president. The osteopathic physicians are unitedly opposing compulsory vaccination."

## MR. PALMER'S RULING AID TO ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The ruling of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, prohibiting permits to wholesale liquor dealers to withdraw liquor from bonded warehouses, will be a valuable aid to enforcement of prohibition, according to Roland O. Everhart of the Anti-Liquor League. He believes that the correct interpretation of the law will result in proper enforcement and induce respect for it on the part of the whole public.

"Inasmuch as this is the only ruling consistent with the proper interpretation of the spirit and wording of the Volstead act, it is necessarily a step toward greater honesty in administering the law," said Mr. Everhart. "This in itself is a helpful thing and it will lead to a more efficient administration if the officials put themselves in an honest attitude toward the act."

## The True Worth of a Shoe

THE true worth of a shoe is dependent solely upon the goodness of the shoe itself, just as the true worth of anything is determined from its good qualities.

True worth and price should not be confused; the former is permanent, while the latter is not.

In the 50 years that we have been making shoes for the people of America our prices have been based entirely upon the true worth of our shoes, and that worth is honest leathers, honest materials and honest workmanship.

It may be concluded then that from the thousands of men, women and children wearing COWARD shoes, their true worth has been recognized.

*J. S. Coward*



LESS OPPOSITION  
TO MENNONITES

Leader of Colonists Going to Alabama and Mississippi Explains Their School System and Their Economic Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—One of the leaders of the Mennonites who are migrating from Canada to Mississippi and Alabama, in explaining their methods to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"Though we take no part in the schools of the country or state surrounding us, our schools are at all times open to inspection by school officials of towns, cities, counties, states of the federal government, with or without notice of their coming. The Bible is taught literally in our schools, according to the teachings of the founder of our religion, but no comparative analysis of this religion with others is allowed. If the Roman Catholics are allowed to maintain parochial schools for the spreading of propaganda for their religious beliefs, it seems impossible that a country in which worship is free should attempt to prevent the Mennonites from maintaining schools for the teaching of their own children in the ways of their fathers.

## Colonists Maintain Highways

"We now have surveyors at work laying out our lands, which will be allotted to the various members of the first colony of 12,000 members, the first 40 families of which about 185 persons will arrive at Yellow Pine, Alabama, on or before February 1. Roads will be laid out immediately, to connect the first settlement on the 125,000 acres of land with state highways to markets. We maintain all highways and streets within the colony in the best condition, certain men working on the roads and others working the farms, and ask neither county, state nor federal aid in keeping them up. Within two years you will see some of the best roads in the south on the lands owned by the Mennonites. The Mennonites give freely of their advice and experience to the farmers and road-builders in their neighborhoods, and our young men frequently hire themselves out to work on surrounding farms, but we endeavor to do all our own work, not attempting more than we have sufficient men to accomplish.

"More than nine-tenths of the Mennonites who are coming to Mississippi and Alabama are Canadian-born. Most of our ancestry is Dutch, but there are among us a great many people of Russian descent; not a few who are of French parentage, and a number who sprang from the early settlers of Pennsylvania, who migrated to Canada when the American branch of the Mennonite church began to fall away from the teachings of its founder. We do object to and seek to correct the impression that we are 'foreign-born.' To the majority of us, English is our mother tongue, and I believe our use of English, on the average, is better and more fluent than that of any other immigrants in the United States receives."

## Opposition Waning

Reports from Jackson, Mississippi, and Mobile, Alabama, indicate that the opposition to the coming of the Mennonites is waning rapidly, and that it never was widespread or popular among the mass of the people of either state. The Chambers of Commerce of Gulfport, Biloxi, Pascagoula, Meridian and other cities of Mississippi have supported Gov. Lee M. Russell in his guarantee of religious freedom and protection from persecution to the Mennonites, and many residents of Wayne and Greene counties, Mississippi, have written to the state government, urging it to allow the Mennonites to come and to aid them in getting work on their farm lands as soon as possible.

In Alabama, much the same condition seems to prevail, the people of Choctaw and Washington counties also urging the state government to assist the Mennonites in their migration. Both Alabama and Mississippi are badly in need of increased agricultural population, and the main opposition to the immigrants appears to have been from members of the American Legion, who are not, at present, actively engaged in doing anything in the matter.

MEETING PROTESTS  
KU-KLUX KLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—A mass meeting to protest against revival of the Ku-Klux Klan in the south and its extension elsewhere was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the Brooklyn League, which is urging cooperation of all people in this country in order that discrimination against Negroes may be stopped.

Ray Stannard Baker, Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University in Washington, District of Columbia, and Judge George W. Mott, magistrate of the Kings County Court, urged cooperation between the races, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman appealed for funds to carry on the organization's work.

SOCIALISTS CONDEMN  
RECOUNT DELAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—The only way to prevent a recurrence of the irregularities of the 1919 election is to "pile up a mammoth vote which

cannot be stolen," Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School of Social Science, told voters of the twentieth aldermanic district at a meeting called to demand from the Board of Aldermen an official recount of the 1919 vote, by which Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist candidate, is alleged to have been counted out and the seat conferred upon Timothy Sullivan, his Democratic opponent.

RESTORATION OF  
PLYMOUTH ROCK

Cyrus E. Dallin Says Sections of Great Boulder Can Be Bound Together to Last for Centuries

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Plymouth Rock can be permanently patched in such manner as to restore virtually its original shape and to preserve it for posterity in the opinion of Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington, sculptor. Commissioned by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission to determine the best method of rejoining the rock which is now in three pieces, Mr. Dallin said today that he thought modern methods would bind the boulder together again so that it would stand for centuries. It is planned to restore it to its former place on the shore line and to the aspect presented when the Pilgrims made it the landing spot for their settlement.

The sculptor said he found the rock fairly exposed probably for the first time since it rolled in on a glacial movement that made it the only boulder of any size on this coast for several miles. The "under surface" is rounded like other glacially worn rocks and having been covered probably by sand when the Pilgrims landed and by mud since, has a lighter appearance than the two exposed pieces into which the upper part has been broken.

Mr. Dallin estimated that originally the rock measured roughly eight feet by six. It has been broken and chipped from time to time, relic hunters have carried off pieces and some of the original contour has been lost, but he thought it could be restored to approximate closely the rock as it stood 300 years ago. "The Pilgrim Fathers never saw it as I have seen it just now, fully exposed," he said.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF  
MILK EXPORT CREDIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Those familiar with the milk situation here think that the act of the revived War Finance Corporation in assigning a sum of not more than \$10,000,000, for one year, to finance exportation of condensed milk to England and other European ports would have little effect upon the situation in this State, where practically all the manufacturers of milk products have been closed since October, due to a congestion of stocks on hand.

It is reported that as there are milk products stocks worth about \$100,000,000 in warehouses here, such a sum will not go far toward relieving the congestion and manufacturers will be obliged to liquidate their stocks at a loss.

At the office of the Borden Farms Products Company it was said that the loan would have no effect there, as the company was not receiving any part of it. An official said that the general overproduction of condensed milk in the United States was based on the fact that during the war Europe used large quantities. Since then Europe could not or did not take what she was expected to take, and many small companies, without an established standard, could not get rid of their stocks. The falling price of sugar had also aided in the congestion. The official added that he thought the loan would affect only those who wished to sell abroad on long-term credits, as it would help finance such sales.

An official of the milk products division of the Sheffield Farms Company thought that as far as the export of milk products was concerned, the loan was an excellent thing and would help stabilize the milk market.

PORT CONDITIONS AT  
HAVANA IMPROVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Port conditions at Havana are improving, says an official cable message received here yesterday. There are 68 vessels in the harbor, compared with 78 the preceding week. During the seven days ending on Wednesday, 11 foreign and 35 American vessels left for United States ports. Cuban customs authorities report that 450,000 packages were dispatched during the week, compared with 455,000 the previous week. A total of 33 private warehouses are now bonded, with five additional applications for bonding.

For the month of January the customs house receipts were \$6,500,000, compared with \$5,000,000 for December.

Conditions at the government wharf are "good," and the situation at other wharves also is greatly improved.

MORE OPEN POLICY  
ON OIL FORECAST

Mexican Consul in New Orleans Discusses Tasks of Special Session of Congress—Taxation Has Forced Land Into Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The work of the extra session of the Mexican National Congress called by President Alvaro Obregon, commencing on Monday, for consideration and revision of the laws governing the petroleum deposits of Mexico, their development, taxation and exportation, has been discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Arturo M. Elias, brother of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Minister of State and of the Interior, who has just arrived in New Orleans as Consul-General for this district, with headquarters here.

The oil question in Mexico has been the cause of a number of international parties, and the strict laws, passed by the government of President Venustiano Carranza, as well as the federal and state taxes imposed, brought out numerous protests from the American, British, French and Dutch governments. To find an amicable settlement for these disputes and to provide for surveys of lands lying within what is considered the prospective oil zone of the republic, the extra session has been called.

## Mexico's Most Serious Question

"The most serious question in Mexico today," said Mr. Elias, "is that of the proper disposition, limitation, taxation, and operation of the lands on which deposits of petroleum have been found, or under which such deposits are believed to lie. These lands and their denouncement as mineral-bearing territory have caused much international correspondence, and have brought about serious arguments between foreign governments and that of Mexico, so that the new government feels that it should clear the situation by an entirely new set of laws governing the petroleum situation and making clear its position to all who would develop such resources, irrespective of the nationality of the persons involved."

"For these reasons President Obregon has called the national Congress to meet in special session on February 7, and most of the session will be occupied with an effort to find a remedy for the existing situation in the oil fields. Thus, this meeting of Congress will be of greater importance, internationally and nationally, than any other session. While it is impossible to say just what alterations will be made in the existing laws or what new laws will be written, it is certain that a more open policy will be followed, giving the greatest opportunity to all capital, irrespective of nationality, for the development of the vast oil deposits in all parts of the republic. Taxation will be made more equitable, the filling of mineral claims to oil lands will be facilitated, and the formation of companies, both for the development of the deposits and for petroleum transportation purposes, will be aided in every possible manner."

"The discussion of the agrarian law, which is to come up at this extra session will include approval of the work done by the Department of Fomento (development) in the rearing and distribution of lands, and the supplying of agricultural implements and seeds at cost to the people. Huge tracts of land suitable for agriculture have been bought up by the Government and surveyed. Thereafter, these lands have been distributed to people who would occupy small tracts and cultivate them carefully. Thousands of people have been taken from the larger cities in this manner and hundreds of former revolutionaries, who were fighting only because they could not own their little farms, have 'gone back to the soil,' and much of Mexico is beginning to be covered with good crops. In fact, I believe farm production this year in Mexico—considering the staple crops of beans, corn, potatoes, pumpkins and fruits—will be as large as, possibly larger, than any produced in any one year in the previous history of the country."

## Industrial Work Resumed

"Much industrial work is being resumed also, and the system of distribution of agricultural implements and seeds at cost by the Department of Fomento has made it possible for many people to maintain themselves from their farms who otherwise would have been unable to do so after 10 years of revolutionary disturbances. So far, more than 500,000 acres of land have been distributed in tracts of 25 to 100 acres to small farmers who are actively producing from virtually every acre of this large area. For many years the agricultural lands of Mexico have been held in tremendous tracts as a result of old Spanish grants, much of them left uncultivated. The small farmer had no opportunity to become a landowner, or anything else but a working tenant. Consequently he had no interest in the permanent improvement or development of the land he worked. Now all this has been changed. The large tracts are being either cultivated by their owners or broken up for sale to the government and to small farmers. This is accomplished by increasing the taxes on arable land, which is allowed to lie idle until the large landholders find it unprofitable to hold such tracts."

"Similarly, higher taxes are to be imposed on idle industries and mines, so that their owners will be compelled either to operate them or to dispose of them to men who will. There is not a great deal of native capital in Mexico, but what there is has been called out and put to work on a number of agricultural, mining and timber projects by the guarantees of the new

government, and equal opportunity for the investment of foreign capital is being offered. No special, exclusive concessions are being granted, however, and all business will be competitive, with equal protection for all, but special advantages for none."

EDUCATION CALLED  
INDUSTRIAL REMEDY

George W. Cartwright Declares World Must Recognize Law of Compensation in Regard to Problems of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Because the world has forgotten the law of compensation there is unrest and strife between employer and worker today, declared George W. Cartwright, former United States Senator from California, in an address on the problems of industrial relationship at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The only remedy, he asserted, is education—the development and unfolding of the man below; and this is a remedy that must be applied throughout the nation by those who stand for American freedom and leadership.

The speaker described meetings in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles at which he had addressed not only expounding Bolshevik doctrines but holding up the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence as manifestos of oppression. He appealed to the members of his audience, asking them if they realized that these sorts of speeches are "being made daily by 25,000 paid men and women." What, he demanded, is being done to counteract this influence?

"If there is anything good in Bolshevism or Communism we want it," Mr. Cartwright declared. "But I have heard Rose Pastor Stokes stand before an audience in Chicago and declare that we want everything in America just as it now is in Russia. The world has gone off on a tangent on the fundamental found in the 13 words, 'you cannot make the poor man rich by making the rich man poor.'"

Mr. Cartwright illustrated his point by picturing the tall man going into the orchard able to reach up into the trees and pick the better fruit the shorter men could not reach. But, he said, the tall man cannot eat any more than the rest, and what he gathers more than he needs he will hand down. Yet some people urge that the tall man's arms be cut off so that he will have no advantage over the shorter men.

"It has been inaccurately charged," Mr. Cartwright went on, "that 1 per cent of the people control 99 per cent of the wealth. One per cent of the people do control 99 per cent of the ability to produce music, to paint, to carve, to create poetry and to give inventions to the world. If it were true that the same proportion existed in business it would be so because nature has bestowed the genius of management upon that 1 per cent. It was given them to serve the world, not themselves."

"We must not forget that as a man gets more wealth he puts it back into industry and gives more men work. We have for many years been laboring under the impression that reform means legislating business men out of a job. Legislation does not mean reform. The trend of wealth will be toward those who use it best—those who get the most out of it in the interest of the world. And as these men endowed with the genius of management, accumulate, they turn it back into business and pay it out to labor. As it is, labor gets fairly all today, and there is only one way for labor to get more and that is for labor to produce more so that there will be more to get."

Senator Cartwright told of a visit he had with Thomas A. Edison, during which they discussed industrial problems. He said that the great inventor asked why it is not possible to teach the world that Capital and Labor are like the clock and the pendulum, necessary to each other? "Why is it?" Mr. Edison said also; "that I work 16 hours a day and cannot ask my men to do it and when I get another dollar I build a new factory and pay it out to labor?"

"The joy of living comes from struggling and striving upward," Mr. Cartwright said. "What the radical calls greed is love of achievement. Do you realize that such doctrines as I have described are rampant in our colleges and in the very families of those against whom they are directed? What we must do is to lay the foundation of common sense and stability in our colleges. What we need is not 'isms and 'chisms, but a better Americanism. We must continue to protect that flag that stands for right and liberty."

Wise Bees Save Honey  
Wise Folks Save Money  
Interest Begins Feb. 10  
Last Dividend 4 1/2 %  
This bank has no stockholders. All profits, after paying expenses and taxes, are paid to depositors, or set aside in a fund for their protection. A safe place for your savings.  
Total Assets \$34,776,364  
DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY MAIL  
HOME SAVINGS BANK  
INCORPORATED 1890  
75 Tremont Street, Boston 3, Mass.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT  
TO DECEIVE PUBLIC

Recent Assertions by I. W. W. and Socialists as to Changes in Policy Are Mere Camouflage, Says Frank Comerford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO, Illinois—"Camouflage! And the rank and file of both organizations know that it is camouflage," declared Frank Comerford, lawyer, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor for his opinion about the recent announcement of the Industrial Workers of the World that they had eliminated from their propaganda anything that might be construed as advocacy of the overthrow of the government by violence and had dropped the doctrine of sabotage, and the recent assertion by the executive committee of the Socialist Party of the United States that they could not accept the 21 points laid down by the second congress of the Third Communist International.

## All Classed as Communists

"These three organizations, the Socialist Party, the I. W. W. and the United Communist Party of America," continued Mr. Comerford, "are but three heads of the same monster. The first two keep above the ground by pretending to keep within the law, while preparing for the revolution some time in the future. The third one must carry on its organization underground because it is impatient and wants to bring on the revolution immediately."

"They are all Communists, their differences are only on the surface, to deceive the public and escape criminal prosecution. They are all working for the same end, the overthrow of our present system of society and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the world, the Soviet form of government such as Russia has today."

"Raids and prosecution against these Reds have served only to make them cautious, prudent about what they say in public. For this reason they are more dangerous than ever, harder to get at, working underground."

"What would be left of the I. W. W. if they really abandoned advocacy of the overthrow of government by violence and the use of sabotage against their employers? There would be no reason for their existence. As for the Socialists, we know that their rank and file by a referendum vote ordered the executive committee to affiliate with the Third Communist International."

The government secret service knows that the Socialist officials at their meetings have assured the members that their position against the 21 points was only camouflage."

## Strikes Are Welcomed

The Socialists and the I. W. W. functioning in the open, have sense enough not to lay themselves open to public statements to criminal prosecutions. But secretly they are united with the Communists. Why should they spend their money defending themselves to keep out of jail, when by use of little discretion they can avoid trouble with the government and use their money to hasten the revolution?

"The I. W. W. claims to advocate industrial revolution instead of political revolution. As a matter of fact, those terms mean the same, and are used interchangeably. All over Europe, wherever I went, I heard the statement repeated, 'Things must become worse before they can become better.'"

"That statement recognizes the fact that revolution does not come in prosperous times, but only in the gray days when large masses of people are depressed by want and hunger. The

shrewd Communists are bending every effort to bring about that condition of affairs in the United States. That is what the I. W. W. exists for, to interfere with production by sabotage and to bring on general strikes. They know that every time a strike is hit on the head by a policeman's club, another revolutionist is made. They welcome strikes as the training schools for the revolution, as bringing on poverty and hatred of government."

LABOR COURT IN  
NEW YORK URGED

Report to State Chamber of Commerce Recommends Supervision of Affairs of the Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—That the organization and powers of the New York State Industrial Commission be so reformed as to provide for a single headed commission, with a board of three, authorized to investigate labor conditions and deal with labor disputes, is urged by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in a report on industrial disputes presented to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He believes that industrial arbitration has broken down and urges regulation of labor organizations through a labor court.

The report favors legislation providing that all organizations for control of wages or employment conditions be subject to public supervision and regulation; that these organizations have capacity to hold property and sue and be sued in their corporate names, as though they were individuals; that their accounts and records, including insurance funds and similar activities, be supervised, as are those of street ways and similar corporations and that every vote on the question of striking be supervised.

The report recommends that sharp distinction be drawn between employment relations in the field of government employment, public utility service, and private industry.

Other resolutions propose that industrial disputes be referred to existing judicial machinery or that machinery be created for this purpose, and that legislation be enacted to carry out a plan similar to that recommended by the President's industrial conference in its March report.

NAVAL CEREMONIES  
IN CHILEAN WATERS

VALPARAISO, Chile—Units of the United States Pacific fleet prepared yesterday to leave Chilean waters for Panama, where the fleet will join the Atlantic squadron in joint maneuvers. The concluding number on the program yesterday was a reception on the flagship New Mexico. President Alessandri boarded the Chilean flagship O'Higgins on Thursday and reviewed the American fleet, which lay in a semi-circle. Five airplanes whirled overhead, and the personnel of the American ships stood at attention as the President passed. Returning to the shore, President Alessandri met Admiral Hugh Rodman and the United States Ambassador, F. H. Shea, on the steps of the municipality building, where they reviewed a parade of 4000 sailors and marines. Admiral Rodman and his staff were guests of the Governor of Valparaiso Province at a banquet in the evening.

Atlantic Fleet Entertained  
LIMA, Peru—Festivities incident to the visit of the United States Atlantic fleet at Callao ended yesterday. One hundred officers from the fleet were given a luncheon by officers of the Peruvian Navy and President Leguia. The closing event on the program of the week was a ball on board the battleship Pennsylvania and a Venetian festa at Callao.

## GEORGIA ANIMAL CENSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATLANTA, Georgia—There were 4,993,000 domestic animals on Georgia farms on January 1 this year, with a total farm valuation of \$140,445,000, as against 5,005,000 animals one year ago, with an aggregate valuation of \$201,840,000, a decrease of slightly less than 2 per cent in numbers and of 30 per cent in value.

CONTROL OF RENTS  
PROVED EFFECTIVE

Experiment Tried in Milwaukee, Under Wisconsin Law, Said to Operate for Benefit of Both Tenants and House Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The work of the Milwaukee Rent Bureau, which was established by the Legislature at a special session last summer when the housing situation became acute, is increasing daily and its expansion and enlarged scope call for a larger appropriation to provide needed employees and greater facilities.

The magnitude of the bureau's duties was forcibly brought to the attention of the public when in one day it issued complaint against landlords who are collecting rents from more than 200 tenants. In this case the bureau acted upon its own initiative; in many cases action follows a complaint by a tenant who charges that he is being called upon to pay an "unreasonable rental. Complaints generally are made when rentals are increased. Instances have been recorded where they have been as many as six consecutive advances of rents.

The bureau has acted with commendable promptness in giving relief to tenants, showing a celerity that has not marked many of the older, slow-moving public bodies. After it has been shown at a formal public hearing that a rent charge is unreasonable, the bureau fixes a charge that it deems reasonable and just. This becomes effective from the time the complaint was filed, so that in cases where the tenant has paid his rent in advance and has then been granted a reduction, the landlord must refund the difference between the old rate and the new.

## Landlords Sometimes Aided

The law also works the other way. When a rental is increased by the order of the bureau, the landlord must be reimbursed for the difference between the old and the new figure. In most cases where an increase has been allowed the complaints have been made by administrators of estates who have represented that the property in their charge was not bringing in an adequate income.

The bureau also makes orders concerning service. This includes the furnishing of light, heat, water, telephone or elevator service, furniture, furnishings, window shades, screens, awnings, storage, kitchen, laundry and bath facilities and privileges, maid and janitor service, removal of refuse, and the making of repairs.

## Processes Effective

The landlord who withholds a service called for by a lease or order of the bureau must reimburse the tenant, who can also recover the amount of a bonus he has been forced to pay to obtain a home. The tenant is prohibited from assigning his lease or subletting rented property at a rate in excess of his rental.

The law has proved a boon to the tenant harassed by continued increases of rent, and has been generally commended. It has been well received by the great majority of landlords. Some, however, bitterly oppose it, and are seeking to have it declared unconstitutional. One who refused to answer the questions of the bureau has been adjudged in contempt by the Circuit Court, and ordered to confinement in the county jail. He announces his intention of taking the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Walter H. Bender, a lawyer, is chairman of the bureau, which is a part of the Wisconsin State Railroad Commission, which regulates common carriers and public utilities.

## Paine's Clearance Sale

Typical Bargains at about Half Price



The suite illustrated is one of the extraordinary values in the \$300.00 purchase of Bedroom Furniture offered in this sale—built to Paine standard of selected mahogany, at these prices—the lowest since the war.

\$125.00 Bedsteads	\$62.50
175.00 Bureaus	98.00
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25.00 Chair	14.00
27.00 Rocker	14.00

Rugs, Draperies and Lamps at Markdowns, Averaging Half Price

## Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston



## SPAIN TAKES ACTION TO ASSIST BANKERS

Government Sends Special Delegation to Barcelona to Do Its Utmost to Aid in Restoring Financial Confidence There

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—The attitude of the National Bank of Spain, the Banco de España, intimately collaborating with the government in all its ideas and determinations as it does, has come in for some fierce criticism in connection with the suspension of payments by the Banco de Barcelona, the chief bank of Catalonia, and the grave danger to which finance and commerce of that region have been subjected as a result. There is a general appreciation of the assistance that the Banco de España has given since the crash occurred. It has done its utmost, and not without the most excellent results, to localize the trouble and to prevent any serious damage being done to the trade and finance of Barcelona, coming to the assistance of those whose situation was severely prejudiced by the suspension of payments.

It is stated that with the object of facilitating banking operations in Barcelona there have been sent to the branch of the Banco de España there by order of the Finance Minister, 85,000,000 pesetas in notes and other large sums of money in metal from the branches of Reus, Tortosa, Gerona and Saragosa. The total amount thus advanced at the Barcelona branch of the Banco de España is about 100,000,000 pesetas. The government has sent a special delegate, Mr. Camacho, to Barcelona, and he is exercising his utmost effort in the direction of using the forces of the Banco de España for the suppression of the financial crisis in Catalonia which at one time appeared so threatening.

### Prophecies Not Fulfilled

One result is that something in the nature of good confidence is again established. It is considered that the worst of the crisis is over, and that there is nothing really to fear now. The Banco de Barcelona has not so far reopened its doors, and the airy prophecies that business would be conducted as usual in the opening days of the new year have not been realized.

So far from this being a bad sign, the wisest heads are glad of it, since it is urged that it would have been quite impossible to straighten the affairs of the bank in such a short period of time, and if the bank had really opened again when it was prophesied it would, there must have been a sad lack of confidence on the part of the control and a corresponding cause for uneasiness. The closed doors speak for determination and thoroughness in the process of restoration. Those with money in the bank are no longer anxious upon the score of its safety, however much they may be inconvenienced, and the bank shares rose rapidly in one day.

In this restoration of confidence and the banishment of a peril which at one moment was enormous, the Banco de España has done good work. This is freely acknowledged by all the most responsible Catalonians and compliments are paid to the national institution and its managers, coupled with the Minister of Finance. But there are nevertheless certain reservations, and when expression is given to them, which is not unfrequently, there are strong things said.

### Action Called Lethargic

The burden of these reservations is that at the outset of the difficulty the Banco de España was either lethargic or indifferent, that it offered too little assistance at the extremity of crisis, and that it came too late with its substantial offers—after the Banco de Barcelona had suspended its payments, that is, or was about to do. Had the Banco de España done its fair duty, say these critics, the Banco de Barcelona, being quite solvent and eminently worthy of the best support on every ground, need never have closed its doors at all. The Banco de España knew the situation perfectly well, for it had intervened a week or two previously when there were danger signals made upon the state of Catalonian finance by an embarrassing incident in which the Banco de Tarrasa found itself.

Most prominent expression is given to the critical feeling against the Banco de España by Mr. Cambo, the Regionalist leader and chief spokesman for Catalonia in Parliament. When anything has to be said in the name of Catalonia it is generally said either by Mr. Cambo or by Mr. Puig y Cadafalch, the president of the Mancomunidad. Mr. Cambo bursts out in a strong article in the leading Regionalist newspaper, "La Veu de Catalunya." He says that the day when the Banco de Barcelona suspended its payments would be marked as a red letter day in the history of Barcelona and the whole of Catalonia, and the formidable crisis which had arisen was the most unjustified, most irrational and most avoidable of all that had ever taken place in the world.

### Speedy Action Essential

"Never before," says Mr. Cambo, "have Barcelona and Catalonia accumulated such wealth as they possess today, and nothing has happened in recent weeks to weaken the solvency of our bank. Now, as before, all our banks without any exception have assets very much in excess of their liabilities, and their reserves constitute a guarantee far more than is necessary to dissipate the slightest fear that any of their creditors may have in respect to their interests. But the panic that was let loose plunged everything into danger. Those who

through malice, through thoughtlessness, or through a feeling of spitefulness, have created the present situation have committed a grave crime than those which are indicated as punishable in the penal code. They alone are to blame for what has happened because it is they who provoked the panic, the sole cause of the situation in which we find ourselves. "The panic once begun," Mr. Cambo continues, "only energetic and speedy action on the part of the Banco de España could arrest and dissipate it. That was its duty, that was the fundamental mission of the bank of emission and the capital reason that justifies the enormous privilege that it enjoys, and yet the Banco de España, with the panic let loose, has done little, very little, and what it has done has been done with such delay and with such haggling that it has served rather to stimulate the panic than to stop it. The decision of the government giving the Treasury's guarantee that the Banco de España would come without reserve or limitation to solve the crisis that had started has been absolutely ineffective."

### Individualism Must End

"Has the government been wanting in energy? Has there been undue resistance on the part of the Banco de España? It will be necessary to clear up this matter speedily to determine inexorably upon whom the responsibility lies. The government and the Banco de España have been kept informed day by day of the situation in Barcelona, and, being so informed, they should not have permitted to happen what has happened. "A financial panic is a thing that can be avoided in the world today. An economic crisis cannot be avoided, but by effort on the part of the high authorities and the bank of emission a financial crisis, which is always determined by a panic, can be prevented, the panic being removed upon the moment that a guarantee reestablishing confidence is afforded. From the present crisis we must derive supreme, definite lessons. This crisis must signify the end of individualism in our banking organization."

"From this there must emerge a great Catalonian banking system with all the prestige, with all the means, and with all such directive capacity as will give it strength against all contrariness and which will make it an immovable rock upon which will rest the whole of Catalonian economy." And from this point Mr. Cambo insists further that effort should be made by every section of Catalonian finance and commerce, stimulated by the press, to establish such a Catalonian banking system as will enjoy the utmost prestige, the confidence of all, and which will diminish the damages and doubts occasioned by the present crisis.

A telegram has been received by one of the Catalonian organizations, the Fomento del Trabajo Nacional, from the Minister of Finance in Madrid, stating that in spite of the difficult situation of Barcelona the Banco de España would give ample assistance to all the banking, mercantile and industrial organizations of the city which merit such assistance and which are in difficulties as the result of the abnormal situation that has been produced. At the same time a telegram has been received from the Premier saying, "We understand the extreme character and the gravity of the difficulty and we keenly desire to find a solution to it. The Finance Minister and myself are occupied with this matter."

## WOMEN VOTERS TO TELL OF THEIR AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York State League of Women Voters will launch a state-wide educational campaign in order to inform persons "laboring under such misapprehensions as Gov. Nathan L. Miller appeared to be at the time of his Albany speech," as to the actual program of the league.

The league will urge a measure providing for equal representation of men and women in state, county and municipal political organizations. The bill will be like the New Jersey non-partisan measure, which is before Gov. Edward I. Edwards. Members say that sentiment has been aroused to such an extent by the attack on the league that women who have taken no interest in politics are joining with nonpartisan Republicans and Democratic women in taking stand for equal representation in parties.

The league says the attack has resulted in a substantial increase in membership and contributions. Reports from other states indicate that a large number of women, who believe in using "conscience in politics," will attend the annual convention of the National League, to be held April 11 to 16 next in Cleveland, Ohio.

### GASOLINE AGAIN LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced yesterday an additional reduction of 1 cent a gallon in the price of gasoline in New Jersey, making the wholesale price 26½ cents. The price in Louisiana was reduced 2 cents a gallon, making the wholesale price 25½ cents. The present wholesale price in Chicago is 23 cents and in Dallas, 25 cents.

### INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A slight increase in the number of people wanted by employers over December is indicated in the report of the state public employment office for the month of January. The attendance of applicants for employment, taken one day each week, shows a record breaking average of 2447 the largest of any month in the records of the office.

## BRITISH PRACTICAL HELP FOR FRANCE

Lord Derby Considers the "Adoption" of Towns and Villages a Link in the Chain of Amity Between the Two Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The "adoption" of towns and villages in the devastated districts of France by English towns is a movement which is likely to have far more reaching effects in the future than the mere extending of a helping hand to those people who lost their all during the war. The League of Help, which is organizing the movement, aims primarily at supplying their immediate needs to those people who have returned to their stricken "homes" only to find that they no longer exist. The object of the league is not reconstruction, which by the terms of the Peace Treaty must be carried out by Germany, but the relieving of the people by forwarding at once such necessities as clothing, boots, cooking utensils, furniture, seeds, agricultural implements, and certain stocks. The provision of such eminently useful articles is of the utmost importance to the inhabitants who have so courageously returned to restart life in such arduous circumstances.

Lord Derby, who recently relinquished his post as British Ambassador in Paris, and who has done invaluable work in the interests of Anglo-French friendship, is greatly interested in the work, which he looks upon as but a link in the great chain of permanent amity between the two countries.

Speaking on the subject recently he said: "I believe in the friendship, I am not sure that I would not go further and say that I should believe in the alliance of the two countries. I look upon the friendship of France and England and their thorough understanding one of another as the only base upon which can be built up peace in the world. I believe that through their friendship and their friendship alone can the world be reconstructed; and, once reconstructed, it will be through their close friendship that peace can be kept for generations to come."

### Need for Practical Assistance

The necessity for immediate practical assistance for the ruined towns and villages has been mentioned, and the far-reaching results of sympathetic British action have been hinted. This aspect of the question is of the greatest importance, and the movement will do far more to increase and cement Anglo-French respect and affection than any cut-and-dried policy carried out by politicians, and will go straight to the heart of the French Nation whose sentiments would not perhaps, even be stirred by the most embracing treaty between the two countries.

The bond which must inevitably be forged between the "Godmother," as the English towns will be called, and its "Godchild" will not weaken with the passage of time, as arrangements are being made to erect a tablet in the French town containing the name of the English community which came to the rescue at the critical time in the municipal history of the "Godchild." Another plan to commemorate the sentimental union is to name one of the streets after the English town by which the French citizens have been helped.

### The Price France Paid

The former French Premier, Mr. Leygues, when in England recently, referred in a grateful manner to the movement. He mentioned the sufferings of France, "the battlefield on which the fate of civilization was decided," and said that they did not regret it, but that it was well that the world should know at what price France had attained the honor of peace. He added that those who had visited the devastated regions learnt not only the magnitude of the disaster that had overwhelmed the towns and villages of the fighting area, but also the indomitable courage of the French peasant, who despite all obstacles had returned to work on his land. The Somme, badly though it had suffered, had in its last harvest produced enough grain not merely for its own needs, but also a surplus of 300,000 quintals available for distribution among the neighboring departments. This tenacity and pluck of the French peasant is worthy of all praise and certainly deserves every encouragement and practical help which it may be possible to give him.

Up to the end of 1920 about 50 towns and villages had been "adopted" by their more prosperous confrères on the other side of the Channel, but it must be remembered that the movement is only in its infancy and that its spread is certain. It is also certain that a healthy rivalry will soon spring up among the English communities extending their help, and that each town will compete with another town of equal size in doing its utmost for its "Godchild." The transport cost will be low, as the charges will be 50 per cent below normal by arrangement and the French railways will probably agree to carry the relief consignments free.

### An Act of Justice

It is felt, and rightly so, that contribution by Great Britain is merely an act of justice, and not by any means charity. France did not hesitate to sacrifice her fair provinces, towns, and villages in repelling the foe, and thus indirectly saving the countries, towns and villages of England from the almost certain devastation which would have followed had the enemy been allowed to pass. In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that France was prepared to go to almost any length in the way of self-sacrifice to retard the

advance of the Germans, for, in 1915, when the enemy made his greatest and last effort, the government of the Republic decided that, if necessary, the whole of the Pas de Calais Province was to be destroyed, the harbors of Dunkerque, Calais, and Boulogne wrecked, and the dikes and locks destroyed so that the country would have generally been inundated.

Had the Province fallen intact into the hands of the Germans, with its canal and harbor facilities, a great impetus would have been given to the submarine warfare and the bombardment of the English coast undertaken, and ultimately England would probably have been invaded. The British Army held the territory and threw back the German hordes, thus saving the threatened voluntary devastation, but the fact remains that the French were prepared, if necessary, to go to extreme measures to repel the Hun.

### London and Verdun

Londoners were thrilled recently by the announcement that their great city had officially adopted Verdun, that rampart against which the flower of the German army battered in vain. The task of alleviating the distress of the inhabitants of the great French fortress is immense, and it is appropriate that it should be undertaken by the city which would have been so vitally affected had the bulwark fallen and thus granted a path to the onrush of the enemy.

The City and County of London Executive Committee of the League of Help held its first meeting to discuss this matter recently, when it was decided that the City of London should contribute on a minimum sum of £100,000 for Verdun. It was also decided that Raymond Poincaré, the Senator for the Meuse, and the mayor and representatives of the city of Verdun, should be invited to come to London early this year in order to consult with the committee as to the best means of utilizing the friendly assistance of the City of London.

## AUSTRALIAN CALL FOR IRISH PEACE

Commonwealth, It Is Said, Favors Ireland's Cause, but Will Not Support Separation Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With rare courage, a leading Home Ruler in Australia has declared for a "sweet reasonableness" in Ireland, and he has cabled his views to Cardinal Logue of Armagh. His action has burst like a bombshell in the ranks of extremist Sinn Féiners in the Commonwealth.

Twice the Australian Senate has passed resolutions affirming Home Rule for Ireland, and on each occasion the resolution was moved by Senator Lynch. As these resolutions have been extensively used in the interests of Sinn Féin, Senator Lynch has set forth his conviction that the democracy of the Commonwealth, while cordially supporting Ireland's claim for Home Rule, will not countenance any demand for separation from the British Empire. Senator Lynch's cable message to Cardinal Logue is in part as follows: "I feel the hour has arrived when the ice should be broken and, if it matters, Irishmen in Ireland made aware of the true feeling here in Australia respecting her present situation. As one who was responsible on two occasions for inducing the Commonwealth Senate to consider Ireland's demands for self-government and for having them overwhelmingly endorsed by that Chamber, may I offer a word of information and advice to the Irish people through you?"

### Justice Recognized

"The ill-wishers of Ireland, once so powerful in this country, have been reduced to harmless impotence through our persistent appeal to Australian democracy down the years to recognize the natural justice of the Irish case. At length that democracy came to Ireland's aid in her constitutional demand, but it has not, and will not, back the demand for separation. If Ireland's present advisers therefore calculate on the support of the Australian people, they had better be undeceived and at once. This country has its own peculiar problems, puzzling and momentous in themselves, but there is no conviction deeper than that the maintenance of the Imperial power and connection in all their vigor is vital to its safety."

"Michael Davitt lived his life to enlighten democracy outside Ireland on the merits of Ireland's lesser demand, the belief that democracy was won without that democracy was sent. What chance, then, has the greater demand for independence of being won when faced at the outset with the antagonism of Ireland's otherwise constant friends? Cannot sweet reasonableness, once more in the minds of men, recreate the best spirit of the Parnell and O'Connell movements and repeat today the bloodless victories of those times, working in conjunction with British democracy? Must we believe that Ireland's problem is insoluble? I do not believe it. Can the people be assured of unity and an enduring peace issuing from this terrible, mutually-destructive warfare? I doubt it."

### Reconciliation Needed

"The clamant call is to the divergent shades of patriotic fervor to get reconciled, to come together, as men inspired with good faith and forbearance, to cease holding the sincerity of the man suspect who fails to conform to the dissolving political formulae of the hour, to consider their objective and shape a wise course of national policy that would fully satisfy the time-vindicating aspiration of this and previous generations."

Senator Lynch has received support as well as criticism from Australian Irishmen, although the Irish Race Convention, sitting in camera in Melbourne, has repudiated his statement.

## SALIENT DEFECTS IN INDIA'S AGITATION

Visionary Plans of Mr. Ghandi and Inflammable Statements of Mr. Jinnah Are Impracticable and Only Arouse the Natives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—At Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, there opened on December 26, 1920, the Indian National Congress. This annual meeting is now more than 30 years old. In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, India was still as it had been since 1855. There was not even the simulacrum of representation in its mode of government. The National Congress was founded by a few Britons and Eurasians, men such as Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Adam, W. S. Caine, and Eardley Norton; together with a sprinkling of leading Indians. It was designed to discuss problems connected with Indian Government, to formulate the wishes and aspirations of its members, to express these as resolutions, and to get its proceedings reported in as many papers as possible.

There, however, its functions ceased. The Congress had no influence over government or power over its officials. It was regarded by the British community with something of amused contempt. A member of the Indian Civil Service who attended one of its sessions was severely taken to task for doing so. In the third part of a century the resolutions passed at those early meetings have been far surpassed by the decisions of Parliament, and the new Government of India makes changes much more sweeping than the most visionary of the 1890 "Congress-Wallahs" ever dared to contemplate.

### Home Rule Discussed

Yet the Congress of 1920, numbering 22,000, including several thousand women, is held and the same dissatisfaction with everything British is expressed. Buoyed up by Lord Sinha's remark that the way to deal with agitation is not to repress it, but to allow it to spread till it exhausts itself, the members of the present Congress discuss such subjects as immediate Home Rule for India. The president, Vijayaraghava Chariar of Madras questioned the authority of Parliament over India, and appealed to the royal prerogative to grant letters patent of Dominion Home Rule. Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, who deplored the pathetic tranquillity of the Indian masses, should, said Mr. Chariar, ignore Parliament and achieve Indian independence of his own bat. He suggested a formal alliance of the Indian Nationalists with the British Labor Party.

At a subsequent meeting Muhammad Ali, one of the extremist leaders, declared that the British Empire in India is buried in fatuous sleep. The only chance for the British is to make common cause with the Indians. Mr. Ghandi proposed a resolution that the object of the Congress is the attainment of Swaraj (Home Rule) by the people of India. This resolution he supported in a violent speech in which he prophesied that before this end was attained they might have to pass through a sea of blood. The pundit Malaviya of Benares proposed an amendment that the term "Swaraj" be amplified by the insertion of the words "or full responsible government within the British Commonwealth."

### Something of Ingratitude

It is clear that the extremists have stamped the subjects committee of the Congress so that the resolutions submitted do not in any way represent the opinions of the majority. There is something of ingratitude in the anti-British character of the resolutions, since only under British rule has such an assembly as the Congress ever been possible. There are in India caste organizations, but they are confined to one religion, one language, one occupation. The Congress has succeeded in assembling from all parts of India men and women representing every religion, every race, and every language.

Held this year at Nagpur where Tamil, Telugu, and Marathi are the provincial vernaculars, it has had delegates from all the other provinces. Prominent among them were the representatives of the dominant caste, the Brahmins, who are skillfully pulling the strings to insure the continuance of the dominance in the New India which is to be free from British impartiality. Then there were Punjabi and Bombay Muhammadans; Kayasths from Allahabad; semi-Mongols from the northeastern frontier; speakers of Pushtu and Gurmukhi from the border races of the northwest; Tamils from Madras and fiery Marathas from the Deccan.

### A Strange Keynote

Without the power of Great Britain the Congress would have been impossible. British railways and British steamers enabled the delegates to gather together. British models furnished the scheme of the whole assembly. The English language alone enabled debate to be held. And yet the keynote of the deliberations and resolutions was hatred of Great Britain. The Congress is no longer representative of the intelligentsia of India. It never was representative of the masses, and it has ceased to be deliberative. Freedom of speech is almost impossible. The Government of India must watch with great care the influence of this Nagpur meeting on the inflammable masses. Such men as Mr. Jinnah, a Bombay lawyer, tell their audience that independence can only be won by bloodshed. These men under any other rule would be severely dealt with. Government cannot afford to be passive. It must protect and encourage that vast ignorant population which embraces both the ignorant peasant and the shrewd trader.

Those who are sincerely desirous to

promote the material and moral welfare of the country know that the visionary plans of Mr. Ghandi and the bloodthirsty declarations of Mr. Jinnah are alike impracticable and are only effective inasmuch as they inflame the passions of the crowd. Steady development of the material resources of the country and the raising of the standard of living will surely do more to promote content and intelligent cooperation in good government than any quack nostrum. But the government's policy must be clearly defined and obviously free from inconsistency or vacillation. Meanwhile the Indian National Congress has spoken and has thrown down the gage.

## AMERICAN MASONS CORDIAL TO BRITISH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—To many brethren of the present day, the name of Randle Holme conveys no meaning and awakens no enthusiasm; even some Masonic encyclopedias omit all reference to him. He was, however, a great antiquary to whom the craft is much indebted. The third direct bearer of that name, he was, like his father and grandfather, a herald and deputy to the Garter King at Arms. In 1688 he published at Chester a folio volume entitled "The Academie of Armory," which contains several allusions to Freemasonry, of which order he was a member, as he testified in one passage: "I cannot but Honor the Fellowship of the Masons because of its Antiquity; and the more, as being a Member of that Society called Free-Masons." Brethren, however, generally are tardy in according honor where honor is due.

It was not until 1919 that the revered name of Dr. Oliver was adopted as the name of a lodge and Randle Holme had to wait until 1907 before a lodge was founded in his honor. At first it was what is known as a masters' lodge, but, later, it was decided to open its portals to all brethren, and the first installation of a brother who had not previously passed the chair has just taken place, in the presence of a very large and distinguished company.

At the first annual meeting of the Victory Lodge, No. 34, Tasmanian constitution, which meets at Hobart, the grand master, the Hon. C. E. Davies, who had just returned from Canada, mentioned the kindly hospitality he had received from Masons, both in Canada and the United States, where, he said, he found Masonry very strong and popular, and tending to strengthen loyalty and good will toward the old country. He found the brethren in the United States cherished good feelings toward the British people. A pleasing compliment, he said, had been paid to him by the St. Andrew's lodge, Chicago, when the members presented him with a handsome memorial jewel. He referred to his own lodge's first anniversary being on Armistice Day, pointing out its great import, and mentioned that the lodge was so named in celebration of the great day of victory for the British and the Allies.

The last communication of the District Grand Lodge of Queensland has been received, and all the funds and property, with the exception of £100 of the general fund and £400 of the benevolent fund, have passed into the possession of the newly-constituted Grand Lodge of Queensland. All but three lodges have joined this new constitution, and these will remain under the Grand Lodge of England. The district grand lodge will be reformed with a diminished membership, consisting of three lodges instead of 101, and Alexander Corrie will remain as district grand master as well as grand master of the newly-constituted body. The next step to be taken will be the formation of a United Grand Lodge of Queensland, consisting of the lodges hitherto belonging to the English and Scottish jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge of Queensland, which body was formed nearly 20 years ago.

## IRISH LAW AND THE NEW HOME RULE BILL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—"Consternation reigns at The Four Courts, Dublin, since the passing of the new Home Rule Bill. Legal business, which has gradually grown less during the past 25 years owing to the passage of its attendant litigious issues, is now threatened with further disaster in the opinion of men who have made it their profession. All the business which came from the North of Ireland—and that is estimated at about one-half of the total—will be withdrawn, so that, what with this gloomy state of affairs, and the activities of the Sinn Féin arbitration courts, with their moderately paid officials, the southern lawyer has fallen upon evil times. Nor will his northern colleague fare much better. High courts of justice in Belfast will not reap a rich harvest from six counties, and it is prophesied that the handsome edifices now being prepared for the new Legislature in the northern capital, will have "rooms to let" before many months pass under Home Rule.

The procedure to be observed in future regarding courts of appeal is considered to be clumsily complicated. At present, an appeal from the ordinary courts is made to the Court of Appeal, and from there, if necessary, to the House of Lords. The new act has set up an intervening Provincial Court of Appeal to precede the All-Ireland House of Lords as a final tribunal. With business men of the north the wholly unnecessary expense and delay thus incurred will find no favor, however much the lawyer may love it. In effect the costs of litigation will be doubled. The question is being asked why benchers of the King's Inns have so far kept silence with regard to their own position under the new act.



# CROSS

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## USE OF HOSTAGES FOR ARMED FORCES

Colonel M. Moore Quotes British  
Manual of Military Law to  
Show It Is "Not Considered  
a Commendable Practice"

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—With reference to the recent order that Sinn Féin officers and leaders in military custody would be sent as hostages with all military transport moving armed forces, Col. Maurice Moore—who, in early war days was in command of the Irish Volunteers (Redmond's) in conjunction with Lord Dunsany—writes that it is hardly possible that such an order could have emanated from an experienced officer, and quotes the following paragraph from the Manual of Military Law issued by the British War Office in 1914:

### Hostages on Railways

"Use has in recent times, been made of hostages, by placing prominent inhabitants on the engines of trains on the lines of communication in occupied territory, for the purpose of intimidating the traffic from interruption by the active population. Such measures expose the lives of innocent inhabitants not only to the illegitimate acts of train-wrecking by private enemy individuals, but also the lawful operations of raiding parties of the armed forces of the belligerent, and cannot, therefore, be considered a commendable practice."

Lord Roberts in South Africa, on June 13, 1900, authorized the practice but canceled the order eight days later. Colonel Moore points out that the order does not intimate whether the "leaders and officers" have been convicted or only accused. "If they have not been convicted they come directly under the ban of the manual of military law; if convicted, they must have been placed in civil prisons and cannot be handed back without the authority of the prisoners' board. The manual itself," he says, "described this practice as 'not commendable,' but the blunt soldiers of any nation might describe it in harsher terms." He concludes by presuming that the order, if issued authoritatively, will be withdrawn.

A fine of £100 has been imposed upon Fermooy by the military authorities because a proclamation posted throughout the town had been torn down by some persons unknown. Subsequently Thomas O'Mahony, J. P., chairman of the Urban District Council, and J. J. Broderick, an urban councillor, were taken to the military barracks, Fermooy, and upon refusing to sanction the payment of the fine, were detained in custody.

### Irish Motor Tax

James MacMahon, Undersecretary for Ireland, recently received a deputation at Dublin Castle from the Irish Automobile Club and Motor Trade Association with reference to the application of the motor tax to Ireland. He received them courteously and agreed to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Secretary. The reasons given why the tax should not apply to Ireland now are that the use of motor cars is restricted by government order; that the tax, imposed for road repairs, cannot be applied to this object in Ireland in the present state of the country, and therefore car owners in Ireland would derive no benefit from it; that three giving a mileage of 4000-6000 give only 3000 in Ireland, owing to the rougher roads; that it will be disastrous to the motor trade in Ireland, car owners will cease to use them, and unemployment will follow; that the imposing of the motor tax presumes the free use of motor cars in accordance with the ordinary law; and as this has been made impossible the tax cannot be justly demanded.

There was a startling sequel to the recent refusal of the County Dublin rate collectors to collect the rates. These officials were all visited recently by armed civilians, in the name of the "Irish Republic," and were kept under arrest until all books and documents as well as checks for the rates payable to the Dublin County Council were handed over.

### Raiders Cash Check

In the case of Charles Sutton of Kiltarnan, who had recently resigned, it was found by the raiders that he had lodged the poor rates in his own name in the bank as directed by the local government board. The raiders, however, compelled him to write a check for the sum lodged and having sent some of their number to the bank to cash it, Mr. Sutton was kept under guard until the evening, when a wire arrived, obviously giving the signal that all was well, and the "Republican police" departed. It is believed that they had secured about £500.

A similar visit was made to Philip Reilly, Tallaght, at 8 a. m. and a check for £1108 which he had lodged in the Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame Street, was obtained from him. Reilly was held up until the afternoon, when word came to his captors that the check had been cashed. While the Volunteers were awaiting these messages, they played card games.

The Sinn Féin Guardians, who recently repudiated the local government board, are now face to face with the inevitable crisis caused by their action. Following the withdrawal of the government grant, the refusal of the contractors to grant them an over-draft of £3000 and the reluctance of the contractors to give more credit, starvation threatens the work-house inmates. The chairman, Councillor H. Dewey, attributed the action of the bank to the influence of the local government board.

It was later proposed that in the interests of the poor, the contractors

and the community, the board should submit the accounts of the local government board auditor so as to get the £4000 to which they were entitled. Mr. Costello moved that they should first try to get the loan, because they could only adhere to one government and that was Dail Eireann. A suggestion from Dail Eireann to get the leading men in the town to put up £50 each was commended by the chairman. Alderman Lynch suggested that they should all go out to collect the rates since the rate-collectors had failed. Another meeting is to be called immediately to settle the matter finally.

### Raid on Board of Guardians

The Castlecomer Board of Guardians monthly meeting was interrupted recently by a party of military and police who examined the books and correspondence and took away letters relating to Dail Eireann. The men present were then asked whether they recognized the local government board, and were searched.

A proclamation issued by the Viceroy places all Munster and the two Leitrim counties of Wexford and Kilkenny under martial law. Anyone found with arms or ammunition in these eight counties will incur the extreme penalty.

A bomb was thrown recently at a police party crossing Parnell Bridge, Cork. Six were wounded. Afterwards there was considerable rifle firing from members of the forces, who wounded three men and two women.

## CANADA'S POLICY IN IMMIGRATION

While Farmers Are Favored, Certain Monetary Obstacles Are Placed in Way of Some Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—"Canada's immigration policy may be roughly summed up in the expression 'quality' rather than 'quantity,'" said F. C. Blair, secretary to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Whereas our laws have always favored the agriculturist and the domestic servant and placed certain monetary obstacles in the way of other classes of immigrants, the recent order-in-council has gone still further in this direction by barring an immigrant of the mechanic, artisan, or laborer classes, whether skilled or unskilled, from entering the country unless he possesses money to the amount of \$250 and a further sum equivalent to \$125 for every member of his family of the age of 18 years or upward and \$50 for each child of the age of 5 and under 18."

Mr. Blair explained that this order would remain in effect until March 31, 1921, and was instigated by the unusual industrial conditions following the war. "The door is still shut tight," he said, "on subjects of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, but ajar for Scandinavians, Russians, Poles, Ukrainians, Swiss and, of course, Britons and Americans, and flung wide to prospective farm laborers and domestics of these last-named countries."

### Adverse Flow During War

"During the war immigration from the British Isles practically ceased, while the outflow from Canada into the United States, prior to the latter coming into the conflict, exceeded the inflow by more than 100,000. Immigration officials say this was due to the unusual prosperity and high wages at that time, but during 1918 and 1919, with conditions becoming more equal, the number coming to Canada from the United States rose to over 112,000 and leaving Canada for the United States fell to a little over 90,000, few of these latter being agriculturists."

"In spite of unstable conditions and restrictive measures the flow Canada-ward has been heavy, and it is thought that by the end of the current fiscal year the influx will approximate 190,000. During the first half 95,000 entered the Dominion, of which roughly 52,000 were British, 30,000 American and 13,000 from other countries. Some 4000 have come from Great Britain under the British scheme of assisted passage for former service men, but many thousands more have had to be denied entrance on account of their not being in a position to comply with the immigration regulations."

### Farm Land Cheap

A responsible immigration official advised The Christian Science Monitor's representative that the adverse exchange rate was proving anything but disadvantageous to Canada, where colonization from the United States was concerned. Thousands of agriculturists were selling their land at from \$200 to \$600 per acre and taking up just as fertile land in Canada and containing the necessary buildings at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and at the same time obtaining enough exchange on their capital, when changing it into Canadian currency, to perhaps outfit them with stock and machinery, or even to meet the first payment on the new home.

Canada hopes to profit by her neighbor's experience and hard knocks in immigration matters and, through a policy of accuracy in advertising, careful selection and fair treatment of colonists after their arrival add to her population only those who promise to become reliable and contented citizens.

### EDUCATIONAL BILL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Opposition to the passage by Congress of the Smith-Townsend bill, which would create a department of education in the United States, has been recorded by the executive board of the Rhode Island state branch of the American Federation of Labor. Its protest was communicated to the Rhode Island senators and representatives in Washington.

## DISARMAMENT AS SEEN IN ENGLAND

Potent Influences Are at Work  
by Which People See Menace  
of Rivalry in Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The failure of the League of Nations Assembly to formulate any practical scheme for the reduction of the armaments seems to have stimulated rather than damped the public discussion of the problem, for the newspapers here are busily exploring every aspect of the subject. The reasons for this renewed interest are both numerous and varied. The immediate cause, no doubt, is the suggestion of the United States naval secretary to call an international conference on the subject, and the welcome reception given to the idea not only by British statesmen but the Japanese Ambassador in London, Baron Hayashi. The real causes, however, lie deeper than these outer events, important as they undoubtedly are.

Foremost amongst these may be placed the experience of five years of warfare by millions of men. Armaments no longer represent merely a symbol of national prosperity and power; they symbolize in the recollection of the average man the grim horror of warfare, both naval and military. He is asking why the world must be impoverished that these brutal methods of settling international disputes may continue.

### Some Causes Seen

He was led to think in Great Britain and France, at least—that the cause of the colossal pre-war expenditure was the German military and naval power. Both have so far been destroyed that they will never again be a danger to his country, yet still the armaments bill mounts up. Because he has seen with his own eyes the appalling waste of war; because even now he is living, and likely for some time to live under the blight of war, the average citizen is able to judge far better than ever before what this helpless slide into the old military rivalry means.

There is another potent influence also at work. The reading public are beginning to take heed of the warnings of the economist and the scientist. In the club or on the street one can hear the latest books quoted. Such books as Keynes' "Economic Consequences of the Peace," and Wells' "Outline of History" have had a profound effect in enlightening public opinion on the present trend of the world's dictum, "unless war is ended, it will certainly end human society." It is frequently quoted, while in the economic sphere the world-wide vision of men like Keynes and Hoover have given many an entirely new outlook on the present economic situation.

### Level of Self Interest

Taken even at its lowest level—the level of self-interest—the problem has changed vastly in the thoughts of the average business man. National supremacy in trade was at one time considered to be completely dependent on national supremacy in armaments. Today, many are coming to see that the rivalry in armaments, so far from protecting our overseas trade, may drive both importer and exporter into bankruptcy. That the prosperity of the producer is bound up with the prosperity of the consumer is the more modern axiom of trade, and though it is far from being a general factor in shaping commercial conduct, the course of recent events has served to make it one of the factors underlying the present interest in the problem of disarmament.

A certain prominent statesman recently asserted that the problem of disarmament could never be settled till all nations had agreed on a minimum reduction. The unthinking are satisfied with this kind of half truth, but the thinking public know that without the will to more peaceful methods actively expressed by the few powerful nations, the world will never reach agreement on this question. They know full well, too, that this is not a subject on which any first class power can afford to remain neutral. So long as the big gun and the warship are to be the final arbiters in case of dispute, no great power can afford to be short of these weapons. A refusal to arbitrate is equivalent to a decision to pursue the old rivalry.

On the general question of disarmament, therefore, it may be said that, so far as the British people are concerned, the suggestion of Secretary Daniels for a conference is a seed that falls on good ground. The question as to how, and by whom the conference is to be called is of lesser importance, though more controversial. The general feeling seems to be that the League of Nations is the right body to call such a conference, affecting as it does the immediate future of the world, but the absence of the American representatives in the League makes this course difficult.

The fact that the United States of America, Japan, and Great Britain are agreeably disposed toward the idea, ought to make for harmony as to the method of calling the conference, and afterward pave the way to ultimate settlement—especially on the naval aspect of the problem. Meanwhile, the Vatican, reiterating the appeal made to the nations in 1917 for "the substitution of the principle of arbitration for that of physical force in the settlement of international disputes," and for the simultaneous reduction of armaments, has added its official "blessing" to the proposed conference.

### CORRUGATED PAPER PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, has enjoined the Corrugated Paper Manufacturers Association Inc. from advancing and fixing prices of corrugated paper boxes used by manufacturers for packing and transporting merchandise.

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

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are now liberally displayed in the various Departments  
devoted to the correct outfitting of Women,  
Misses and the Younger Set

Included in the selections, all of which may be accepted as representing the latest authoritative developments in feminine costume, are Tailored Suits in many chic models and the newest materials; Daytime Frocks designed on the lines of the fashionable silhouette; Dinner and Evening Frocks appropriate for town or country club wear; Coats and Wraps of engaging smartness; Sports Clothes; Blouses for all occasions upon which a blouse can be worn; and a variety of charming Spring Hats, including French models.

For Monday

## 100,000 Yards of Hand-made Filet Laces

(Edges and Insertions) ranging from the  
narrow picot to six inches in width  
at 18c., 28c., 58c. to \$2.10 per yard

This is a new purchase, just consummated, in anticipation of the great demand for real filet lace edges and insertions.

All of these superior-quality laces are of fine mesh, and offer, at the prices quoted, a purchasing opportunity of rare occurrence.

Commencing Monday

## An Unusual Offering of 6,000 Yards of Imported Swiss Muslin

(from this season's stock)

in solid colors with woven dots, and white grounds with colored dots, floral printed patterns or block printed designs, in a good assortment of the wanted colors

at \$1.15 per yard

Also

## Colored Transparent Organdy

(44 inches wide, from Switzerland)

at 72c. per yard

## New Woven Fabrics

Tweeds in exquisite color tones for sports and general wear, and handsomely embroidered Poiret Twills and Serges are shown in the present interesting assortments

A special feature is made of  
Fine-quality Wool Jersey  
(54 inches wide) in the wanted colors  
at \$2.25 & \$3.50 per yard  
(Departments on First Floor)

Commencing Monday

## 1,200 Women's All-wool Jersey Suits

(sizes 34 to 44)  
will offer extraordinary value  
at \$17.75

There are about a dozen choice models to choose from, in heather mixtures and in plain colors, all of them most desirable. Included are blues, browns and grays, as well as all-black.

(Women's Suits Department, Third Floor)

For Monday and Tuesday

All-linen

## Table Cloths & Napkins

at large concessions from regular prices.  
Heavy-quality, Double Satin Damask  
Cloths and Napkins, in round designs

### Table Cloths

Size 2 x 2 yards, each \$10.50 & 11.50  
Size 2 x 2 1-2 yards, each 12.50 & 14.50  
Size 2 x 3 yards, each 14.50 & 17.50

### Table Napkins

Size 22 x 22 ins., per doz. \$10.50 & 13.25  
Size 24 x 24 ins., per doz. 12.75 & 14.50

## All-linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

### Table Cloths

Size 2 x 2 yards, each \$6.00 & 7.50  
Size 2 x 2 1-2 yards, each 7.50 & 9.00  
Size 2 x 3 yards, each 9.00 & 10.50

### Table Napkins

Size 22 x 22 ins., per doz. \$8.75 & 9.75  
Size 24 x 24 ins., per doz. 9.75

## Also Hemstitched Linen Huckaback Towels

Plain, size 20 x 36 inches, per doz. \$15.00  
Damask-bordered  
Size 20 x 36 inches, per dozen \$18.00  
(Department on Fourth Floor)



A GREAT TZECH'S  
VIEWS ON SOVIETSPresident Masaryk Says Bolshe-  
viki Fail to See That Progress  
of Europe Is Opposed to  
Violence and Aggressive War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Dr. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, is generally recognized as an authority on Russian affairs; therefore, the following statement recently made by him on the subject of Bolshevism is considered of special interest and importance:

"The Russian Bolsheviki," he states, "desire revolution at any price. The Western Socialists, especially the Social Democrats, are opposed to this because they do not recognize the necessity of an armed revolution. It is against the Socialists, to whatever nationality they may belong, that the leaders of Russian Communism are directing their attacks. Lenin calls them opportunists and social patriots, accusing them of having misinterpreted Marx by turning his revolutionary ideas into a system of bourgeois reform. Men who have devoted their whole lives to struggling against Tsarism and have passed long years in the prisons of Siberia he accuses of timidity and personal cowardice."

Bolsheviki and Marx  
"Marx and Engels believed, it is true, that a period of revolution and the fall of capitalism would take place in the near future. In their Communist manifesto they declared that Germany was on the eve of a bourgeois revolution which would be immediately followed by a revolution of the proletariat. As time went on, however, Marx and Engels receded further and further from their revolutionary ideas. In 1895, Engels advised the German working classes to give up the idea of an armed revolution, and to concentrate their efforts on the elections for the purpose of obtaining a majority in Parliament and thus rendering unnecessary the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"It is really curious to observe how the Bolsheviki have left the ideas of Marx and Engels and how they resemble them. Lenin looks upon revolution as the creative process which, even in Russia, hardly a capitalist country and not an educated one, will lead to the final goal—Communism. Revolution does not consist merely of protest, vengeance and terrorism. It must also be constructive and creative, replacing the old order by a new one. Revolution ought to be prepared by the education and training of the masses and their leaders. The Bolsheviki are in favor of revolution as it was carried on in bygone times, which were barbarous, absolutist, and accustomed to violence."

Lenin's Mistaken  
"It is true that Lenin expects the fall of capitalism throughout the world, but there again he is mistaken. His conception of how humanity evolves is Utopian, while his philosophy of history is suspect. Bolsheviki are Russians, and Lenin is always saying that the Russians cannot work like the western nations. There he is right, and perhaps more than he suspects. The Russians have preserved their old aristocratic outlook which prevents them from appreciating work at its true value. The Bolsheviki represent this backward period of civilization in its whole violence and intensity. This accounts for the rift between the program of Marx and Engels and the Bolsheviki reality."

"From a European point of view, the Bolsheviki revolution was not necessary. It is true that Kersky's Government made mistakes, but these mistakes did not justify Lenin in making others. The fact is that the Bolsheviki did not, and do not, know how to work. They only know how to compel people to work. Thus, the Bolsheviki régime has introduced the servitude of the bourgeoisie, a class which is arbitrarily defined, and this consequently involves the servitude of the workers. The Bolsheviki know how to fight, to kill and to die, but they are incapable of working in a persevering and continuous manner."

President Masaryk, who had already studied the problem of revolutions before the war, recalls how during the war itself he had to decide upon a movement of that kind. Being in Russia in the midst of the disastrous disturbances brought about by the Bolsheviki, he mentions the torments which he preyed upon his conscience when he thought of the revolution which he was to start for the liberation of his own country. He continues:

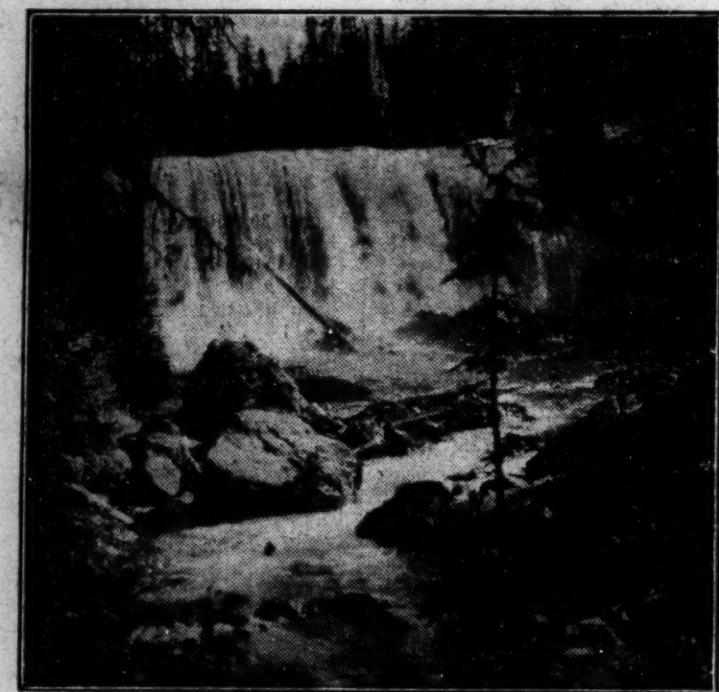
Rules of a Revolution  
"An individual ought to regard the life of another as sacred. Every man should respect the personality and the existence of his neighbor. That is the basis of the existence of individuals and society, and it is by this humanitarianism that the rules of a revolution or a war are dictated. A revolution should only take place as a means of defense, and not in the interests of conquest. It should sacrifice the minimum number of existences. That is where the Russians, whose civilization is very primitive, are different from the western peoples. With my own eyes I have seen the Bolsheviki revolutionaries perpetrate incredible acts. A savage brutality, which did not stop short at bestiality, had an unrestricted course. What affected me most, however, in these terrible doings was the obvious uselessness of so many sacrifices."  
"In his polemics, Lenin accuses Kautsky and all the opponents of the Bolsheviki revolution of being cowards."

According to him, fear is the real motive of their dislike for the Bolsheviki revolution. I approve of Kautsky not through fear, but because I am aware of the situation in Russia and Europe, and because after having given the matter long consideration, I can conscientiously say that the Bolsheviki are making a fatal mistake. They do not seem to understand that the progress of European nations is opposed to violence, and consequently to an aggressive war or revolution.  
"European humanitarianism admits a war or a revolution only as a means of defense. Nor do the Bolsheviki understand that Russia, on account of its backward civilization and its lack of culture, is not ripe for Communism or even for Socialism, and that it will not acquire the necessary ripeness by a revolution. In Europe we are much riper for social transformation, but nevertheless we do not need an armed revolution and, above all, a terrorist revolution on the Russian model."

MINORITY MAY RULE  
MANITOBA ASSEMBLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—National interest is centered upon the opening and subsequent deliberations of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly which will convene on February 10. The Province, for the first time in the history of Canada, now offers the spectacle of being ruled by a minority government, which has only 21 members out of a total of 55. At the last session, the government had a majority of 42.

For the first time in Manitoba legislative history, four distinct groups will sit in the House at the forthcoming session. These are the Liberals, of which T. C. Norris, the Premier, is the head; the Independent Farmers, whose chief is W. W. Robson; Labor, headed by F. J. Dixon; and the Conservatives, the smallest party, headed by John T. Haig. Ever since the election in June, Mr. Norris has made futile efforts to obtain the support first of the Conservatives then of the Independents. With the latter he nearly succeeded, it was reported. At the last moment, however, Mr. Robson backed down from publicly announcing that his followers would support the Premier. The Labor members, immediately after their election, emphatically declared they would consider no proposals to align with any of the other parties, so the Premier, so far as is known, made no advances to them. Just what will happen after the House convenes is a matter of speculation.



Iris Falls, Bechler River

ulation. The government has no majority upon which to rely in the event of a division in the House upon any subject under discussion, and it is felt that its foundation may be shaken over one of the first matters to come up for debate. This will be a demand from the Conservatives for a royal commission to investigate the operations of the liquor law enforcement department, which have been subjected to much criticism, particularly after startling revelations had been made of wholesale liquor smuggling over the international border into the United States. In some cases, it is alleged, with the connivance of officers of the department.

Some of the best opinion, however, holds that there will be no election at this session. Of the total of 55 members, 34 are newly elected without absolutely no parliamentary experience, and it is said that these will "go slow" for this session, at least, in order to gain an insight into the workings of the assembly. Moreover, at least half of the 19 members of the Independent-Farmer Party are former Liberals and it is known that they are still drawn toward Mr. Norris and his followers. In view of this, it is predicted that at the crucial moment, these Independents will vote with the government members, thus helping the Premier to maintain the reign of government until the summer at least.

WALDEN POND BILL FAILS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Proposal to take over Walden Pond, in the town of Concord, Massachusetts—made famous in American literature through the writings of Henry D. Thoreau, the naturalist—as a public reservation, met with so much opposition before the committee on conservation of the state Legislature that it was voted unanimously to report in favor of referring the measure to the next General Court.

BECHLER RIVER  
BASIN

In Yellowstone National Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
Efforts of water power interests of Montana and irrigation promoters of Idaho to commercialize the Yellowstone National Park have had the result of acquainting a very large number of the citizens of the United States with the scenic wonders of this public domain. For once at least, the cynical statement of politicians that the voters never write to their congressmen to protest against the legislation of schemes to exploit public property appears to have been disproved.



Bechler River meadows

proved. According to the officials of the organizations that are working to preserve the parks thousands of citizens have written to their congressmen, and according to recent word on the status on the two bills now before Congress neither of them has much chance of coming up for further action during the present session.

Efforts of interests seeking to exploit water resources of the public parks have received widespread notice in the form of illustrated articles aiming to bring out all the facts in the situation. One extremely interesting feature has been the light that has

accompanied by reproductions of many of his photographs. By his permission two of his pictures are reproduced herewith. Iris Falls is one of the 40 cascades described by Mr. Gregg.

These waterfalls assume many unusual forms of primitive beauty. In the Upper Falls River there is an unnamed cascade that makes a steep drop, half falls and half rapids, through the primeval woods. The perpendicular of this cascade is 250 feet. Onzel Falls slides down the rocks at some degrees less than a sheer drop, the perpendicular height of the cascade being 280 feet. Cave Falls with a drop of 60 feet is a handsome spectacle since it is more than 250 feet in width. Colonnade Falls has a double drop, the upper being of 40 feet and the lower 80 feet.

NEED OF RAILROAD  
WAGE CUT DOUBTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York.—That the transportation system in the United States is controlled by "the New York banking group around the House of Morgan," as claimed by Labor in the railroad hearings at Washington, is a conviction concurred in by the Committee of 48 in a discussion of the railroad situation.

In the light of the demand of the railroad executives for a wage reduction, notwithstanding the fact that they have just been granted an increase in freight rates, the committee thinks that not enough public notice has been given to the settlement of the stockholders' equity suit for \$150,000,000 against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. This suit was brought by stockholders who charged the directors of the road with waste and mismanagement. Rather than bring the suit to trial the defendants settled for \$2,500,000. The committee finds it remarkable that a court order was issued allowing the lawyers for the complainant one-third of this sum, that is \$833,333.33, for fees, disbursements and expenses.

POST OFFICE DRIVERS WARNED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Drivers in the motor vehicle service of the Boston post office are to be summarily dismissed if they transgress the traffic laws, according to an order published under the approval of the postmaster, which makes 12 miles an hour the limit of speed for these vehicles. Drivers are warned that no explanations will be accepted if they disobey the regulations.

## Book Friends

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LIQUOR MEN FIGHT  
NEW JERSEY BILLMeasure Before the Legislature  
Would Make It Possible to  
Prosecute Violators of Dry  
Law as Disorderly Persons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
TRENTON, New Jersey.—The provision in the prohibition enforcement bill now before the state Legislature which would make it possible to prose-

cute promptly, and without a jury trial, violators of the dry law, as disorderly persons, is objected to by the wets as a "dangerous blow at the Constitution." And in reply the dries, without calling attention to the fact that the prohibition amendment is part of the same Constitution and that attempts to violate that amendment might be considered as blows at the Constitution, point to the constitutions of the nation and the State as refuting the wet argument.

The wets are especially apprehensive for the Constitution because of the fact that the bill would permit such prosecution without indictment. This, they say, is the real menace to the Constitution. Replying to which, the dries, knowing that this provision of the bill constitutes its very teeth, propose that the wets study the two constitutions a little more closely.

Constitutional Provisions.  
Article Five of the federal Constitution, they point out, provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury." Article Six provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury." New Jersey's Constitution provides that "the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate," and that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury." Exceptions are "cases of impeachment," "military cases," and such as are "cognizable by justices of the peace."

Discussing the objections, Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says that the only possible constitutional ground for demanding indictments for bootleggers is proof that liquor selling is a "crime," or a "capital or infamous crime."

"Some prohibitionists might so classify the offense," he says, "but the illicit liquor dealer would be the first to resent the charge. This is not a question of sentiment, but of legislation and of legal precedent. Common Law the Basis."

"The basis of New Jersey's jurisprudence is the common law, specifically the lex non scripta of England, gathered chiefly from the reports of adjudicated cases and the works of commentators. The unlawful sales of intoxicating liquor is not a common law offense, and is, therefore, subject to statutory regulations."  
"Before the adoption of the New Jersey Constitution in 1776, or the federal constitution, such an offense was not included in the tabulation of infamous crimes that required indictment and trial by jury, as provided for later in the federal and state constitutions."  
"Except in a few municipalities the sale of liquor under police regulations has been as lawful when licensed in New Jersey as the sale of flour or of calico, until outlawed by the prohibition amendment, and liquor-makers and liquor-sellers have swarmed and boasted of their traffic as a great industry. Today their cry to the Legislature is, 'we are not disorderly persons; we are criminals, and we stand on our constitutional rights to be treated as criminals.'"

Attention is called by Mr. Wilson to a decision by a state Supreme Court justice in McGear vs. Woodruff: "There are undoubtedly many criminal offenses, the prohibition and punishment of which cannot constitutionally be delegated by the Legislature to a municipality as offenses cognizable by it under the power of police, but I do not think the retailing of intoxicating drinks or keeping of tippling houses is included within the category. The defendant was not entitled to a trial by jury."

Chief Justice Beasley, in State vs. Anderson, said, "that a prosecution for the sale of ardent spirits without a license by a city court without an indictment, found by a grand jury, is not illegal on constitutional grounds. The offense of selling liquor without a license is a purely statutory offense. Independently of prohibition by the Legislature, such a sale is neither immoral nor illegal, and the law-maker, therefore, can put it under control as may be thought best. Not being in its nature an indictable offense, it can be made punishable by a penalty without an indictment."

In State vs. Rogers, the State Court of Errors and Appeals sustained a verdict by a magistrate that imposed a jail sentence on an automobile driver for driving an automobile while intoxicated. Justice Trenchard said: "No doubt the Legislature has power to provide punishment of an offense which is disorderly conduct merely, and not an offense indictable at common law, by summary proceedings without indictments or trial by jury, by a penalty without an indictment."

The dries say that other decisions of this character have been made, proving that those who framed the enforcement bill did not blunder in classifying the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors as a disorderly act; and the dries insist that no individual rights will be abridged by trying as disorderly persons those who violate the act.

"The drunkard may be so tried," says Mr. Wilson. "Why not the drunkard-maker?"

FRESNO DESIRES  
ADVANCED SCHOOLMovement Started to Have Lo-  
cated in That City a Branch of  
the University of California  
—Change in Law Is Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

FRESNO, California.—A movement to secure for the city of Fresno a branch of the University of California was started recently when representatives met at the Chamber of Commerce and adopted a resolution urging senators and assemblymen from this district to use their influence to secure necessary legislation.  
Speakers at the meeting were President Wylie M. Giffen of the California Associated Raisin Company, President C. L. McLane of the Fresno State Normal School and Jerome O. Cross, city superintendent of schools. All were unanimous in their desire to secure if possible the branch for Fresno and it was the opinion of those gathered that not only the agricultural school be sought but a branch which would teach the other subjects in the university curriculum.

President McLane stated that it was his opinion that at least 1000 students could be secured to start the course, while the equipment of the Fresno State Normal school would be suitable to care for their needs outside of the additional necessary in the teaching forces.

The text of the resolution as adopted follows: "Whereas, the San Joaquin Valley has so developed as to rank third in the state in population, industry and wealth, and; whereas, the center of this section is 200 miles distant from the nearest educational institution of college rank, and;

"Whereas, there exists, in and near Fresno State, property and interests in the way of Kearney farm and the State Normal School that might easily and reasonably be developed into an institution giving the young people of this valley ready access to a college training in general lines as well as in special Agricultural work and teacher training, therefore, "Be it resolved, That we, representing the various interests of this community, urge upon our representatives in the Senate and Assembly, and upon the management of the state university and the Fresno State Normal School to take such steps as will meet the great educational needs of this valley by establishing here a branch of the state university."

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce to present this measure to the various bodies concerned, and to take all reasonable and advisable steps toward securing the legislation necessary to the establishment of a branch of the University of California at Fresno."

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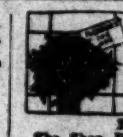
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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RESTORING BALANCE  
IN WORLD'S TRADE

Comparison of Commerce Outside  
the War Period Shows That  
Rise in Prices Is Greatly  
Responsible for Upsets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—In a recent number of The Americas, published by the National City Bank, a rather novel comparison was made between the published figures for United States exports and imports during 1920 as compared with 1914. Mr. Austin, the bank's statistician, took the weights of the chief import and export commodities during the two fiscal years—thus excluding any part of the war period—and he then valued the 1920 volume of trade at 1914 prices. The commodities chosen for this purpose cover a very large proportion of the total trade and an examination of the results discloses the fact that in 1920 exports had increased by about 27 per cent, while imports had increased no less than 72 per cent as compared with 1914.

These figures are used as the basis of an argument contained in a letter recently published by the London Times. It is suggested that the disorganization in the balance of international trade is not due in any large measure to the changes which the war has caused in the volume of production in different countries. The immense balance due to the United States in terms of money on account of foreign trade apparently corresponds to no changes in the capacity of Europe or America to produce for export, but is due simply to alterations in the relative values of the different commodities shipped abroad the world. In fact, roughly speaking, the wheat and raw material prices of manufactured articles have increased so much that they have sufficed to upset the whole equilibrium of international trade.

If that is so, equilibrium can again be restored without any vast changes in the volume of production. All that is necessary is that the relative value of commodities should now shift as much against America as it shifted the other way during the war. Once that begins to happen, Europe will be able, without increasing her output of manufactures, to obtain an increasingly large amount of American exports in exchange. Large changes in the volume of production are extraordinarily difficult to effect, and if equilibrium could only be restored by an immense increase in the productivity of Europe, the prospects of improvement would not be very great. But if the same end can be achieved by a mere shifting of relative values, and if relative values have already begun the compensating movement to the disadvantage of America, Europe may be very much nearer to balancing her trade again than anyone at present imagines.

This reasoning leads to a rather unexpected and hopeful conclusion, and the letter in question attracted a good deal of attention in the City of London. Expressed in terms of wheat and cotton, the value of European export products has certainly improved already to a very considerable extent; and it will be greatly to the advantage of Europe that the adjustment of relative values should continue. The effect of all the export credit schemes so much discussed in London at the beginning of the year must certainly be to retard this adjustment by supporting those producers and merchants who will suffer most severely if the relative prices of commodities are restored to their pre-war proportions.

FIRM CLOSING IN  
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—The shorts started a covering movement that became quite general toward the close, which was quite firm in the stock market yesterday. The recoveries were from one to three points, especially among the steels and shippings. Northern Pacific was heavy. Total shares involved was 544,000. Call money was strong at 8 per cent.

Steel 8 1/4, up 1/4; Northern Pacific 3 3/4, up 1/4; Studebaker 5 1/2, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 15 1/2, up 1/4; Atlantic Gulf 6 3/4, up 1/4.

ATLANTIC REFINING REPORT  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Atlantic Refining Company's net profits, after taxes, in 1920 aggregated \$11,047,000, against \$11,026,000 in 1919. Its total earnings, after charges, were \$15,328,000, partially estimated, with \$4,281,000 set aside for taxes.

BRITISH GOLD MOVEMENT  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gold imports into the United Kingdom for the week ended December 22, 1920, aggregated £2,808,555. Exports totaled £2,454,875, of which £2,455,730 went to United States. Silver exports aggregated £123,414 and imports £487,484.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
Friday Thursday Parity  
Sterling ..... 32.82 32.84 \$4.8685  
France (French) ..... 0.0905 0.0906 1.520  
France (Belgian) ..... 0.7445 0.7421 1.520  
France (Swiss) ..... 1.684 1.680  
Lire ..... 0.032 0.032 1.950  
Gulden ..... 2 1/4 2.385 4.020  
German marks ..... 0.150 0.150 2.380  
Canadian dollar ..... 29 29 1.000  
Argentine peso ..... 35.00 35.00 4.115

COTTON MARKET  
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. March 12.40, May 12.30, July 12.30, October 12.40, December 12.40, Spot quiet, middling 12.45.

GERMANY OUT TO  
RECOVER MARKETS

United States Trade Commissioners Report on Activities in South America and in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cabled reports received by the United States Department of Commerce indicated that Germany is not attempting to reestablish her markets in Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru. These reports were sent by American trade commissioners.

German hardware and machine tool competition in Argentina, it is stated, will not be very strong for a long time, although prices asked are, in some cases, 15 to 30 per cent lower than those for American goods. Deliveries, however, are slow and uncertain.

Freight from Germany arriving in Chile is increasing, but as yet German goods are not being offered at retail there in large quantities. The prices quoted are much lower than those for American goods, although comparisons are difficult owing to difference in quality. Machinery is also being offered at low prices by the Germans, but the difference in quotations on machinery is not considered too great to overcome under more favorable conditions of exchange. The terms of credit are liberal and deliveries steady.

German manufacturers are making determined efforts to recover markets in Mexico, the advisers stated. Considerable shipments of electrical goods have been received. Apparently a semi-monthly service is being maintained by the Hamburg-American line to accommodate the Mexican trade.

Quotations on German hardware in Peru are 25 per cent lower than on American hardware. The German product, the cable stated, has been well received and the market for it probably will be recovered. At present, however, very little is on hand and no considerable imports are expected for a year and a half.

JANUARY FINANCING  
OF CORPORATIONS

NEW YORK, New York.—Despite the slowing down of industry and general deflation in January, new financing was conducted on a large scale. The aggregate of railroad, public utility, and industrial issues floated was \$277,321,950, against \$266,282,970 in December and \$422,039,415 in January, 1920. Industrial issues were in the lead, with a total of \$124,412,250.

Interest rates as reflected in new offerings continued high in January. With most issues bearing rates of from 7 per cent to 8 per cent. There was some slight evidence of a lowering of interest rates by offering of \$60,000,000 15-year 6 1/2 per cent bonds by the Pennsylvania Railroad late in the month. The following table shows amounts of bonds, notes and stock issued by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in January, 1921.

January—Bonds Notes Stock  
Railroad \$65,000,000 \$12,250,000  
Industrial \$7,500,000 \$6,825,000 \$6,050,000  
Public utility \$3,364,000 \$12,250,000 \$9,065,700  
Approximately \$73,299,000 out of the total of \$277,321,950, equal to 26.4 per cent, was for the purpose of retiring maturing securities. This compares with \$16,932,000, or 6.4 per cent, in December and \$42,082,900, or 10 per cent, in January, 1920.

## COTTON GROWING IN UGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—Of the total outward trade of Uganda for 1918-19, it is stated in colonial annual reports recently issued that cotton comprised 77.43 per cent. It was estimated that there were between 140,000 and 150,000 acres under this crop, with the area of cultivation rapidly extending.

## DANISH STATE RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Owing to the coal shortage and other reasons, the Danish state railway service had to be curtailed from 1916, until eventually the reduction amounted to 36 per cent. From the middle of February, 1921, the reduced service is to be increased by about 15 per cent.

## BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$7,453,006,000, a decrease of 15.6 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 16.5 per cent.

Under date of February 1, the Har-

EXCESSIVE PROFITS  
HOLD UP BUSINESS

Price and Wage Cutting Continues, Bringing Normal Times Nearer, But Some Dealers Delay Deflation by Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
Every price movement has a significance of its own to the world of business and finance, and there is probably nothing that is studied more carefully than this factor in trade. The merchant and producer count the costs and then watch prices, for they indicate whether he profits and stays in business, or loses and closes up shop. The consumer generally does not know costs, or values for that matter, and from habit his constant demand is for lower prices, but not always without cause, even if he cannot present reasons. The average consumer judges values by the price. His measuring stick is, the higher the price the better the goods, which is not always the case. Because of a mistaken desire for goods better than the best, the consumer frequently upsets the economy machinery and opens the door for the merchant, even against his natural instincts, to mark up the price to humor the customer.

Peanuts may not appear to have much in common with automobiles, but the present practice of pricing of the former, when followed with many other commodities, bears directly, not only on the price, but on the whole automobile industry. It is generally conceded that business will be nearer normal again only when liquidation and deflation are completed and there is a stable basis upon which to proceed. Many manufacturers and many merchants have seen this and have reduced their prices accordingly. It is those who have not done their share that delay the return of normal business and some retailers of salted peanuts serve as an example. For instance, the price for salted peanuts in some retail stores is 60 cents a pound. The wholesale price is less than 30 cents a pound. This means some retailers are exacting more than 100 per cent profit, and explaining why some people refuse to buy peanuts.

FIRMER UNDERTONE  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—A firmer undertone was noticed in the stock exchange markets yesterday, following the overnight announcement by Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain that the excess profits duty would be abolished. Sentiment in oils was more cheerful. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 1/4 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/2. Greater confidence was exhibited in industrial shares. Hudson's Bay was 6 1/4.

Rallies occurred in the gilt-edged list, but the foreign department was irregular. French loans were easier, owing to doubts about the plan for German reparations collections.

Home rails were steadier on the latest dividend announcements and dollar descriptions were well maintained. South American rails received support. Kaffirs were quiet.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. Liberty 3 1/2% Feb. 4 Jan. 25 91.96 91.96  
U. S. Liberty 3 1/2% Jan. 15 85.96 87.10  
U. S. Liberty 4 1/2% Jan. 15 87.20 87.40  
U. S. Liberty 4 1/2% Jan. 15 87.00 87.00  
U. S. Liberty 4 1/2% Jan. 15 86.96 87.22  
U. S. Victory 4 1/2% Jan. 15 91.16 91.24  
U. S. Victory 3 1/2% Jan. 15 91.14 91.22  
Belgium gold notes 6%, 1925, 91 91.14  
Belgium external 7 1/2%, 1945, 97 96.96  
Belgium external 8%, 1941, 100.4 100  
Chinese 5%, 1951, 41.92 42  
C. of Bern, Swiss, 5%, 45 55.54  
City of Paris 5%, 1921, 96.96 96.96  
City of Zurich, Swiss, 5%, 1945 97 96.96  
Copenhagen 5 1/2%, 1944, 72.5 72.5  
Danish 8 p. c. st. ext. 46 w. 88 88  
Denmark 8%, 1945, 98.96 98.96  
Dom. of Canada 5%, 1921, 99.96 99.96  
Dom. of Canada 5%, 1931, 87.5 87.5  
Dom. of Can. 10-yr notes, 29 90.4 90.4  
Dominican Republic 5%, 1928 76 76  
French Government 8%, 1945 99 98.96  
Italian 6 1/2%, Ser. A, 1925, 83 83  
Japan 4 1/2%, 1921, 62 62  
Japan 4 1/2%, 1925, 81.5 81.5  
Japan 2 1/2%, 1925, 81.5 81.5  
Norway 8%, 1940, 99.96 99.96  
Switzerland 8%, 1940, 102.4 102.4  
U. K. of G. Brit. 5-yr notes, 21 99.96 99.96  
U. K. of G. Brit. 5 1/2%, 1925, 98.96 98.96  
U. K. of G. Brit. 5 1/2%, 1925, 98.96 98.96  
U. K. of G. Brit. 5 1/2%, 1925, 98.96 98.96  
Mexico 4 1/2%, 1945, 32.4 32.4  
Mexico 5 1/2%, 1945, 44.4 44.4

OIL WORKERS' WAGES CUT  
TULSA, Oklahoma.—Wages of oil field workers in Oklahoma and Kansas have been reduced by the Gage Oil Company. Wages of drillers have been cut from \$14 a day to \$10, tool dressers from \$13 to \$8, teamsters from \$12 to \$10.

## Easier Money Comes Slowly

While signs of easier money continue the actual development appears to be slow, and during the week call money in New York went as high as 9 per cent, which is the highest point since last November. However, this is regarded as temporary and indicates a heavy shifting of large amounts of money rather than any fundamental difficulty.

Under date of February 1, the Har-

ARGENTINE WHEAT  
FUTURES FALLING

Prices Dropped 30 Cents a Bushel the Past Week on a Turnover Estimated at 2,000,000 Bushels a Day

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Wheat futures have broken severely on the Bolsa de Comercio during the last week, falling the equivalent of 30 cents a bushel on a tremendous speculative turnover equal to 2,000,000 bushels a day. It is asserted that Argentina is beginning its great annual crop movement with a surplus for export estimated at 3,500,000 tons and that this country is a dominating factor in the world's grain market.

The decision of the Chicago Board of Trade on Wednesday to discontinue the posting of Argentine grain quotations is characterized by members of the Bolsa as equivalent to "an ostrich hiding its head in the sand." Many members agree that it is impossible for the Chicago board to ignore Argentine quotations, and they said if the board refused to post them officially, grain firms in the United States would be compelled to obtain the figures on their own initiative.

The statement by J. P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board, that Argentine quotations did not intelligently reflect the supply and demand situation, resulted in local speculators bringing forward North American statistics showing the world's wheat production exceeds consumption requirements by 170,000,000 bushels. These figures were cited to prove the recent fall of prices, both here and in Chicago, was in obedience to economic laws.

It was pointed out that as domestic consumption in Argentina was small in comparison with that of the United States, Argentine prices must be governed to a great extent by export demand. European buyers at present refuse to enter the market here, chiefly, it is said, because of the uncertainty as to whether the Argentine Government will reimpose the export surtax on wheat, which expired on December 21. Such action was intimated recently in government sources, and this, with the lateness of the crop and the heavy yield, is said to have caused the break in futures.

Assertion is made in authoritative quarters that in such a big market and with such a huge crop being moved, it is impossible for any group of firms to dominate quotations, as was charged in the statement issued in Chicago on Wednesday. It is added that prices of wheat here represent the true situation. Brokers on the Bolsa greeted with ironic cheers and jeers the arrival of Chicago noon quotations showing big declines.

A grain trade committee called upon President Irigoyen asking him for a definite declaration regarding the export surtax. He replied that if the trade could agree on a minimum price, which would safeguard the interests of farmers, the government would study a solution tending to satisfy all interests.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Despite a bearish opening, the wheat market advanced slightly yesterday. March closed at 1.52 1/2 and May at 1.44 1/4. May corn closed at 65 1/2 and July at 66 1/2, which quotations also were slightly above Thursday's close. Hogs declined 10 points, \$10.25 being paid for good quality. Provisions dropped. May pork \$22.50; May lard \$13.00; May ribs \$12.00.

## UNITED STATES OIL STOCKS

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania.—Stocks of all the pipe lines in the United States increased 1,020,404 barrels during December, according to the Derrick. This is the greatest increase of any one month for more than a year. The total on December 31 was 62,211,206 barrels. Runs by the pipe lines of Kansas and Oklahoma during December were 12,171,243 barrels, a loss of 326,404 barrels as compared with the preceding month.

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MONEY RELAXING  
IN THE SOUTHWEST

Wheat Is Moving on an Unprecedented Scale for This Season, Bringing Back Much Cash

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—In reviewing conditions in the southwest it is observed that relaxation in money is proceeding encouragingly. Steady conservative buying by retailers, minus extravagance of the "recent period of inflation," is indicating speedy return to normal at opening of spring wholesale season, say reports from Texas.

The Reserve Bank of Kansas City is out of debt to other reserve banks for the first time since April, 1920. Only last November it was borrowing, while now its outstanding loans to member banks are about \$115,000,000.

Progress in improving the money market is not comparable to the betterment anticipated at harvest; immense crops led to expectations that winter would find the southwest so rich as to hold a place as a lender. Price decline upset all calculations, so, under the circumstances, bankers feel that liquidation being accomplished is encouraging.

Analysing the improvement, more marked in January than in any other month since July, bankers give wheat first place. Wheat is moving on an unprecedented scale for this season. Marketings from farms are even larger than last July and August, usually the peak of sales. Wheat moving is not being accumulated at elevators, but is going into consumptive channels, principally to Europe. It is bringing new money, increasing bank deposits, reducing loans and contracting discounts of the reserve bank. There is still enough wheat on farms to wipe out all loans at the Kansas City federal bank.

Other products are not contributing liberally toward liquidation. Live stock is in liberal supply, but cattle and sheep are losing money.

A wave of economy still prevailing among farmers may reduce demands for money for spring work. Labor is going to receive smaller pay. Fewer implements will be purchased. In financing movement of cattle to pastures, bankers have already indicated they will be cautious.

## NEAR-A-CAR CORPORATION

SYRACUSE, New York.—The Near-A-Car Corporation is to be launched here by J. Allen Smith, who is resigning from the new process division of the Willis Automobile Corporation. The new company is to produce a machine which is a cross between an automobile and a motorcycle. It will be much lighter than any other motor vehicle now on the market. The entire assembly, it is said, will weigh about 200 pounds and will run smoothly at about 30 miles per hour.

## SEWING COTTON REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—J. and P. Coats issued on January 12 a revised price list and retailers are recommended to sell the 400-yard reel of six-cord sewing cotton at 8d.; the 300-yard reel at 6 1/2d., and the 200-yard at 4 1/2d. This means roughly speaking a reduction of 2d. per reel on all quantities.

## NEW YORK BANK DEPOSITORS

NEW YORK, New York.—Savings banks figures for 1920 show that 45 out of every 100 persons in Greater New York have savings accounts. Average deposit per inhabitant, based on the 1920 census population of 5,621,151, is \$325.93, while average deposit of the \$259,840 depositors is \$715.72. Total due depositors, including dividends credited, is \$1,832,132,334.

## 1849 "LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" 1921

Incorporated 1849 Charter Perpetual 1921

## SPRINGFIELD

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

CASH CAPITAL, \$2,500,000.00

Seventy-second Annual Statement, January 1, 1921

## ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items	\$2,724,400.79
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	2,182,878.25
Accrued Interest, etc.	377,812.07
Real Estate Unimproved	385,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien)	2,600,070.00
Bank Stocks	2,589,856.00
Railroad Stocks	1,677,340.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	1,098,047.00
Government Bonds	2,737,000.00
Railroad Bonds	1,114,891.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	1,241,880.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	1,696,000.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$20,374,875.11</b>

## LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK	\$2,500,000.00
Reserve for Re-insurance	11,368,661.47
Reserve for all unpaid Losses	1,732,795.56
Reserve for all other Liabilities	540,000.00
Reserve for January 1921 Dividend	200,000.00
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$16,341,657.03</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS</b>	<b>4,033,217.68</b>
<b>SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS</b>	<b>6,533,417.68</b>
<b>LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>\$85,419,297.27</b>

A. W. DAMON, President  
G. O. BULLLEY, Vice President  
E. H. HILDRETH, Secretary  
F. A. HARRIS, Treasurer

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E. G. CARLISLE, Assistant Manager

L. F. VOORHEES, Cashier  
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SIR GEORGE PAISH  
ON WORLD FINANCE

Need for Credits to Austria and Germany to Restore Industrial Activity Is Emphasized by English Economic Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—In discussing the present financial conditions in the world in general with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir George Paish, an authority on finance, specially dwelt upon the needs of Austria. As stated in a special cable to The Christian Science Monitor recently, Sir George remarked that Austria needed £100,000,000 to set her industries going again, and to prevent that country going bankrupt.

Sir George, in outlining some of the chief factors operating in Austria's grave condition, referred to the unlimited issue of paper money, which had been made by the inflection of the huge indemnity and the reduction of her territory, the latter to such an extent that her prospects of weathering her misfortunes were practically nil. Paper money, he stated, had been issued to the nominal value of 20,000,000,000 kroner, though this figure was regarded as a very conservative estimate. As a consequence of there being no resources on which to levy taxes, numerous evils had arisen which tended to destroy the Austrian financial system altogether.

The constant menace of a huge indemnity hanging over her head, an indemnity which it was considered she was quite able to pay, was equally destructive of Austrian credit, but, in Sir George's opinion, this was a factor in the situation which could be and would have, eventually, to be eliminated. Apart from the indemnity the peace treaty with Austria had placed Austria in a position in which she had ceased to be an important cog in the European system, to the detriment of other countries which composed that system. Sir George claimed that by the division of the former Austrian Empire the present Austria had been deprived of such a great part of her industrial assets that the country was no longer able to support its own population.

Commenting upon the general extent of unemployment in the manufacturing countries of the world, Sir George believed that this would rather increase than decrease. As things were at present, he said, civilization was drifting back centuries; countries were being compelled to turn their hand to occupations with which they had no acquaintance and were forced to produce the bare means of subsistence under the worst economic form of production. Each poor country was tending to become self-supporting by the very necessity of things, and thus the general standard of living and of culture was being lowered.

Turing to Germany Sir George maintained that, though the situation was somewhat better than in Austria, still the Allies were standing in their own light and the reconstruction of the world, by insisting on huge indemnities. He, on the other hand, put forward a sum of £100,000,000 per annum for a period of years as a definite sum which Germany would have power to pay without being reduced to a state of utter impotence. He urged also the granting of a credit of between £400,000,000 and £500,000,000 to restart German industries and so enable Germany to buy the goods now awaiting purchasers in the warehouses of Great Britain and America.

## SEWING COTTON REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
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## EDUCATION

Bradford, England, Report  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Educationists have learned to expect encouragement and help from the doing of the City of Bradford Education Committee, and the annual report of that committee, which has just been issued, is taken as typical of the progress which is being aimed at, and in some cases achieved, by the more enlightened English education authorities.

Bradford's first effort to carry out the provisions of the 1918 act with regard to nursery schools has been made this year. One school of this type has been opened and others are to follow. The ages of the children in attendance at this school are from 2 to 5, and they number 38. The children are provided with meals, sent from the committee's feeding center, at a charge of 6d. per day per child.

Many indications appear in the report of the almost family relationship existing between the committee and the children. Arrangements were made in April by which 400 school children were enabled to enjoy that popular children's play, "Peter Pan," and on a later occasion a film depicting "Shackleton's Expedition to the Pole" was shown. A plan has been outlined for the planting of trees by school children in connection with the city surveyor's tree-planting (memorial) scheme.

Another most beneficent side of the committee's activity, the provision of playing-fields for elementary schools, makes steady progress, and the number of schools endowed in this way has been increased during the year. A feature that is not, as yet, very common in other localities is the inspection of private schools by the committee's officers. Out of the 29 institutions of that character in Bradford, 25 have been inspected periodically during the year.

Like many other authorities the committee have made definite progress in the humane work of releasing children from the handicap of juvenile employment. The report makes the gratifying statement that the "lather-boy," whose fate it has been to spend many hours a week in the barber's saloon, has entirely disappeared, and adult labor has been substituted. An equally pleasing fact is the disappearance from the streets of the child trader. Much trouble has been taken to insure that theatrical children are not robbed of their natural right to education by the indifference and neglect of their parents and employers. It will be seen that the year marks another step toward the complete liberation of all children and young people from uneducational work.

Bradford's activities in connection with the proper employment of boys and girls on leaving school may be taken as typical of what is being done by progressive authorities all over the country. The aim is to place boys and girls, on leaving school, in suitable occupations, to encourage attendance at evening classes, and to arrange for the visitation by members of the various district committees of all children leaving school up to the age of 15 years.

Singing is emerging from its watertight compartment and is being more frequently coordinated with other subjects. Rhythmic training is increasing, and there has been an improvement in the training of lip-work and sight-singing.

In the realm of higher education much progress has been made. This progress has been both extensive and intensive. The number of pupils attending the secondary schools in Bradford, as in the country generally, has considerably increased, and the number of pupils doing advanced work in the highest forms has, in general, been larger than in previous years. Rapid progress is being made toward the realization of the committee's avowed policy of providing, irrespective of ability to pay fees, higher education for all pupils capable of benefiting by it. The increase has necessitated additional accommodation, and here, again, Bradford, like many other authorities, has provided for the increase by army huts.

In order to give every scope for development on free and sound lines, self-government by means of the "house" system has been introduced. In addition, old pupils' associations are becoming a source of strength to the schools. Bradford achieved considerable notice in connection with its novel proposal to run a "school ship." The report indicates that the project is not shelved. A deputation waited upon the Minister for Education a short time ago, and the committee are now deliberating on the matter.

The magnitude of the work done at the Technical College during the year greatly exceeded that of any period during the history of the institution. An equally great demand for university education has also been manifested, and it is hoped that something may soon be done to increase the facilities in that direction. Very important sections are those dealing with adult education and an interesting experiment in the testing of intelligence, but these merit separate attention.

## CHARGE OF BEING IN BRITISH PAY IS DENIED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Declaring libelous charges made by certain speakers that he "is a paid agent of the English Government," George Haven Putnam, editor and publisher, has demanded public retraction. The attacks were made in speeches on the evening of January 26, when Mr. Putnam spoke before a mass meeting of the Local Council in defense of Anglo-American friendship and in

condemnation of the activities and aims of the Sinn Féin.  
"As I need hardly point out," Mr. Putnam says, "such a statement is libelous unless it is based upon trustworthy evidence. There is absolutely no foundation for such a charge, and I am writing to ask you to make the necessary retraction, and to give to this the same publicity as was given to the original statement."

"It is true that I have, during the past years (and, in fact, from time to time for more than half a century), taken occasion to emphasize, in speeches in this country and in England, the importance of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. I consider such association of the two countries important, not only for their own welfare and interests, but for the maintenance of the peace of the world. So far, however, from having received payment from English authorities, or from anyone else, for these addresses, I have myself found the funds required for the expense of traveling throughout the country."

## MUSIC

Philadelphia Notes  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—An indifferent performance of "Lucia" by the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, with a small and hastily-mobilized orchestra and an imperfectly drilled chorus became arresting and distinctive by the discovery of a young singer named Melvena Passmore, who was instantly recognized as one of the few who today are competent to sing a coloratura rôle in an impressive and convincing way. This Lucia was new to Philadelphia, but not to Boston. A year ago the Boston newspapers, it appears, were of one voice in praising her for the rounded purity and power of the upper notes of her extended range. She is a pupil of Oscar Sangster, and recently she has sung with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

Another new singer, a veteran of European concert rooms, was Birgit Engell, who gave a recital for the Hoover fund with the almost peerless accompanist, Conrad von Boos. The Danish singer's thoughtful program contained Scandinavian songs. "Quelle Souffrance," by Lenormand, in a French group, disclosed the art of the singer in long and carefully graduated crescendos leading to climaxes of thrilling intensity. In the tenderer moods and the quieter moments the voice is not so steadily controlled.

On the program of the Philadelphia Orchestra Ensemble Society, before the Chamber Music Association, the salient item was a group of four queer little songs by Stravinsky, in which the "supporting" instruments got in the way of Elizabeth Latta's efficient and persistent voice as often as the brevity of the songs permitted. Wood wind and strings emitted every conceivable kind of burbling and baryard braying and the general effect was reminiscent of Debussy's "Three movements from Debussy's 'The Children's Corner' proved euphonious, especially by contrast with Stravinsky's ear-teasing muse.

The most important event of the week was the visit of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, led by Frederick Stock, with Olga Samoroff, the pianist, as soloist. The audience, a discriminating assemblage of "the old guard," many with memories of Theodore Thomas, was delighted with the leader and the led, and with the soloist, and the applause was liberal for everything. The symphony was the truly majestic second of Rachmaninoff, in which the intellectuality of one of the greatest contemporary thinkers in music is found in company with compelling melodic instinct and a sure understanding of the poetic capacity of every instrument engaged. Olga Samoroff played the Schumann A minor concerto, and played it so well that it seemed impossible that there was no rehearsal with the orchestra beforehand. She had been playing Beethoven sonatas in New York in the afternoon, and she barely arrived in Philadelphia in time for the evening concert. The instrumentalists played up to the emergency nobly, and with the seamless welding of the principal and the ensemble it is doubtful if it were possible to suspect an extemporization.

"Don Carlos" was the opera recently given by the Metropolitan company, and the performance was signalized by the beautiful singing and the appealing stage presence of Jeanne Gordon in the unamiable part of the Princess Eboli. Her singing of the opera's well-remembered aria, "O don fatale" was the high spot of an otherwise somewhat lugubrious evening. Joseph Urban's scenes and costumes comported themselves with the need of honorable mention.

With the Philadelphia orchestra once more under Stokowski's baton after a three-week absence from the dais, Hans Kindler, the cellist, was soloist, in the pretentious but not profound D minor concerto of Lalo, which he played with agreeable ease and refinement. The "Unfinished Symphony" of Schubert glorified the program, which also contained Weber's "Der Freischütz" overture and the "Meister-singer" overture.

BETTER FOOTING FOR HORSES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Mayor's committee for cooperation in facilitating traffic movement has taken up the interests of the horse in an appeal to the citizens to assist in spreading ashes or sand on slippery pavements. Modern street construction is largely for the benefit of motorists and it is realized that in cold weather the horse often finds a very insecure footing. "The city," says the committee, "has only a very limited force of men and horses at its disposal for this purpose and if the work is to be done promptly and thoroughly the citizens generally must take a hand."

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## FISHER HILL

FOR SALE—Three bath, hot water heat; two-car garage. W. Y. TRIPP, 2100 Brookline Ave., Brookline, Mass.

## Bungalow \$1275—\$1500 Down

BALANCE \$12 a month, little beauty, hardwood floors, French casement windows, town water, bush toilet, wired for lights, etc. brand new, in grove on large lake, the fare south of Boston; looking bathing etc. D. S. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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## BROOKLINE, Mass.—Apt. 6 rooms, heated, Janitor, 1 bath, available at once to adults; \$80. R-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Two newly finished apts. at Weymouth Heights, Mass.; rent \$40 per mo. Only term, tenants desired. Tel. Weymouth 222.

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PROFESSIONAL woman desires to share her office, 551 Boylston St., Copley Sq., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 660.

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WANTED—Thoroughly trained Governess; Protestant. R. A. PEDERSEN, 787 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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## ROBERT P. BRINDELL

## TO ASK NEW TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Counsel for Robert P. Brindell, convicted in the Supreme Court of extortion, will make a motion on Tuesday next before Judge J. V. McAvoy for a new trial. His offense carries a maximum penalty of 15 years' imprisonment with no alternative of a fine. It is expected that sentence will be pronounced on Tuesday.

This is the first conviction resulting from the exposure of the alleged wholesale extortion indulged in by a ring of labor leaders in the building industry, of which Mr. Brindell was said to be chief, and which is said to have practically put a stop to building operations for more than a year, raising the cost of housing construction to a prohibitive figure.

## EXTENSION COURSES ATTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—More than 1600 men and women have taken advantage of the opportunities offered for late afternoon and evening study and applicants have had to be turned away from some of the more crowded courses, says a bulletin on the opening of the second half year in the Harvard University Extension courses. This year's enrollment is said to be larger than ever before.

## ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL PASSED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The bill forbidding the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in Utah has been passed by the Senate by a vote of 14 to 3. The bill also prohibits smoking of cigars, cigarettes and pipes in any public place.

## Classified Advertisements

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## MARCEL DUPRÉ

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Thought of a different race and musical tradition, the astonishing feats performed by Marcel Dupré, the eminent French organist, recall those related in history of the leaders of the North German School. He has a magnificent technique, distinctive gifts as a composer and great powers of memory and transportation. His fame is already widespread.

On his recent visit to London he excited the attention of all musical circles. The main object of his present visit was one of generosity. He came to give his services at the huge concert held at Albert Hall in aid of the Officers' Association, and the building, which holds 10,000, was crowded. Next day he performed another successful and generous act: he gave a private recital to the pupils of the Royal College of Music and their friends in the concert hall of the college at South Kensington. The warmest enthusiasm prevailed on both occasions.

At the Albert Hall his audience included many of the most notable persons in English society, while at the college Dupré had an audience made up almost entirely of musicians, many of them members of his own particular craft. They were headed by the director of the college, Sir Hugh Allen, and by the veteran chief professor of the organ at the Royal College of Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M. V. O., organist of St. George's, Windsor Castle, a man who has himself remarkable gifts as a performer. A large number of the successful young organists of the day, on both occasions the audience had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Dupré in those things for which he is most famous—his extemporizations, his interpretations of Bach, and his interpretations of French organ music.

He chose for his solos at the Albert Hall concert the great fantasy and fugue in G minor by Bach, the "Noël" with variations by Agazzi, the variations from the fifth symphony by Widor, and a prelude and fugue in G minor of his own. On the whole these afforded more delight to the audience than the examples of plain-song hymns and the offices of the Roman Church as sung at Notre Dame de Paris, with verses interspersed for the organ. The Gregorian Association, under Capt. Francis Burgess, gave their service, and the performance was interesting and beautiful as an exemplification of ecclesiastical music, but gradually became tedious to listen to. There is a certain monotony in Gregorian music which is unavoidable from its very nature.

The most vivid memory (beside those of the crowds and the enthusiasm) was of the extemporizations. In one of these Dr. Dupré developed a three-part canon on the pedals with independent parts above on the manuals. As a specimen of novel pedal technique it would have been astonishing, but was doubly so when judged as music.

Dupré's mastery of counterpoint was equally apparent when he played at the Royal College of Music next day. His extemporizations showed the same prodigious command of all the contrapuntal devices which constitute and adorn fugue and canon, but what impressed colleagues most was the splendor with which he interpreted the works of the masters of French organ music. His playing of Bach's prelude and fugue in B minor also raised the keenest interest and discussion. The style was different from that adopted in England; also the registration was unlike that used by English organists.

Marcel Dupré's career has been so remarkable and his success so rapid that the details read almost like the scenario of a novel; and a gracious novel at that. His paternal grandfather, Aimable Dupré, was organist of St. Maclois at Rouen for 37 years, and was a friend of the great organ-builder, Cavallé. Another grandfather, Etienne Chauvigné, was choir-master at St. Pierre at Rouen, and Marcel Dupré's own parents are both musicians; his father, Albert Dupré, is a conductor of distinction and organist of St. Ouen at Rouen; his mother, Alice Dupré, is a fine pianist, cellist, and all-round musician. So did J. S. Bach, the great composer whose complete organ works Marcel Dupré knows by heart, have music behind and around him in his family. It is pleasant to think of the parallel.

From boyhood Marcel Dupré left his parents in no doubt as to his future vocation. He talked about organs, he invented games with them, he drew them in his exercise books, he even drew them on the walls of his father's house. (One can imagine the mingling of family delight and dismay; the situation recalls the anecdotes of little Mozart and little Leopold.) At seven Marcel began to study music under his father; at eight he played Bach's E minor prelude and fugue from memory to Guilmant, the famous organist; at 10 he played at one of the organ concerts in connection with the exhibition at Rouen and had a great ovation; at 12 he was appointed organist at the Church of St. Vivien. It was at this period he met Louis Vierne, the chief organist of Notre Dame, Paris. Vierne narrates the pretty episode thus:

"On a Sunday in August out of idle curiosity we went to the church of the place St. Valéry-en-Caux. We expected to hear there a bad country organist, and were surprised to hear, to the contrary, a fugue of Bach played very correctly and in an excellent style, and later, improvisations decidedly musical and on classic lines, amazed us still further. When the service was over, we went toward the exit from the organ loft and saw descending a little child, dressed in a pretty sailor's suit with short knickerbockers and a large collar. He had

a wide-awake and intelligent air, and we asked him the name of the organist who had been playing. 'It was I,' said he politely and without shyness. Then I told him my name and complimented him as he deserved."

Presently Marcel Dupré entered the Paris Conservatoire, and took the first prize for piano when he was 19; at 21 he was awarded the first prize for organ, at 23 the first prize for fugue, and on July 4, 1914, he gained the crowning honor, the Grand Prix de Rome for musical composition. Anyone who knows anything of the stringency of the conditions, and the masterful degree of musicianship demanded, can realize the height of this honor.

Although Dupré continued to work on modestly, then as now, he had already been in the full tide of professional success for a long time. In 1906 he was appointed assistant organist to Widor at St. Sulpice, and four years ago he became acting organist of Notre Dame de Paris. Few organ recitals have attracted more attention than that series of 10 Bach recitals which Dupré gave in 1920 at the Conservatoire de Paris, and at which he performed the entire set of Bach's organ works from memory—sonatas, preludes, fugues, fantasies, chorales, and all: more than 200 works, and most of them very intricate in design and workmanship. An amazing feat, truly. The Parisians evidently thought so, for they flocked to hear him—members of the Institute of France, composers, professors, organists, choir-masters, and amateurs, far beyond the seating capacity of the hall. In Dupré they have got a musician of surpassing merit, and it is pleasant to read the eulogies pronounced on him by his fellow artists. The generous words of Vierne may well conclude this brief sketch: "Nous, ses amis, musiciens français, avons salué sa jeune gloire avec joie, nous suivrons sa marche ascendante et applaudirons à ses succès pour l'art et pour notre pays."

## WAGNER AT THE OPERA IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It may seem almost incredible that only now, two years after the armistice, has Wagner been put back into the repertory of the Opéra. Such, however, is the case, and for the first time for over six years have the works of the great master-musician of Germany been heard on the stage of the leading house in Paris. Immediately after the war began German music was banned and in spite of much controversy since 1918 it has been impossible to persuade the authorities that no subversive effects would follow the restoration of the tetralogy.

Private theaters and concert-halls were of course at liberty to play Wagnerian music at their own risks. Indeed, there has been for some time hardly a concert program which did not contain some selection from Wagner. Whole evenings have been devoted to him and no unpleasant results were recorded. But the anti-Wagnerites have somehow managed to persuade the Minister of Education—who controls the program of the national academy of music and dance, which is subsidized by the State, that any return to Wagner would have regrettable consequences.

The favorite phrase of those who opposed Wagner's return was that although it was true that art had no country the artists possessed a nationality. Whatever may be the meaning of this epigram it came to be accepted as a sufficient answer to the clamor of the French Wagnerites. At last, however, even the Minister of Beaux-Arts found his position untenable. His veto alone prevented the performance. The management of the Opéra, the singers, the musicians, everybody connected with the Opéra, publicly declared that they saw no objection to the restoration of the principal works of Wagner to the repertory.

So it comes about that at long last the "Valkyrie" in the French translation of Victor Wilder was again produced at the Opéra. This was a notable evening and there was present in the theater all the fashionable world of Paris as well as sincere lovers of Wagner.

The production was superb. After all there is no place in France, at any rate where the staging is so splendid, where perfection of production is sought regardless of expense, with an eye only to artistic merit. Every effect was realized and all that could be done to emphasize the quality of the music and the impressiveness of the story was certainly done.

The chief orchestra was Camille Chevillard. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest authorities on and interpreters of Wagner France today. The best-liked of the Opéra singers were included in the cast. There was Mr. Frans in the rôle of Siegmund and Mme. Lubin in the rôle of Sieglinde. Brunhilde was represented by that extremely talented artist, Mme. Demougeot, while Mr. Delmas, who was in the first Paris production 27 years ago, was Wotan. It is satisfactory to observe that the reputation of the Opéra is in no way diminished by this performance. The resumption artistically speaking was a veritable triumph.

N. Lindsay Norden, conductor of the Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia, announces that the winner of the second prize contest of \$100 is Miss Frances McCollin of Philadelphia. The piece is entitled "Then Shall the Righteous Shine Forth" and is scored for eight part chorus, a cappella. Compositions were submitted from all over the United States and Canada. The judges were Richard Henry Warren of New York City, Prof. Walter R. Spalding, head of the department of music, Harvard University, and Mr. Norden.

## "OTELLO"

As Sung by the Chicago Opera Company in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Otello" — Libretto after Shakespeare by Boito, music by Verdi; presented at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, by the Chicago Opera Company, with Pietro Cimini directing the music; evening of February 1, 1921. The cast:

Otello ..... Charles Marshall  
Desdemona ..... Rosa Raisa  
Iago ..... Tito Ruffo  
Emilia ..... Maria Ciesse  
Cassio ..... Lodovico Oliverio  
Rodriguez ..... Jose Mojica  
Lodovico ..... Teodoro Dentale  
Montano ..... Salustio Cival  
A herald ..... B. Landeeman

NEW YORK, New York—When an opera company like the one of which Miss Mary Garden is director, starts out to sing for a nation it should be expected, forsooth, to do its work in a big way. When it undertakes a program of visits to cities large and small in nearly the whole length and breadth of the United States, appearing in every sort of available auditorium from thoroughly equipped theaters to hastily converted armories and arenas, it collectively takes its task in rather grand terms. The Chicago Opera Company at present is distinctly an institution on wheels, having opened its season last fall with a tour of the middle western states, having later settled down for a few weeks in Chicago, taking another period of repose just now in this city, and soon traveling on and not intending to stop until it covers the principal localities of the southwestern states and certain of those on the Pacific Coast. It is quite a different thing, therefore, from the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, which is quietly established for the entire winter in its own house, going no farther afield than to make trips to Philadelphia and Brooklyn, to hold a week's spring festival in Atlanta, Georgia, and to send out a little subsidiary troupe for a swing around the western circuit at a time when nothing engages attention at home.

Nobody ought to be surprised, surely, if the Chicago Opera Company, as a group of vocalists serving a nation, uses a pretty strong volume of sound. Will anyone, indeed, considering that its patrons extend to the width of a continent, discourage it from endeavoring its utmost to be heard? Why, pray, should it not, when people are listening to it from one ocean to another, sing as loudly as it knows how?

But whatever may be the proprieties of the case, the New York public, as represented by the Tuesday night audience of the second week at the Manhattan Opera House, must have been delighted in the performance of Verdi's "Otello," wherein Charles Marshall, taking the tenor part, and Tito Ruffo the baritone part, gave forth the amplest measure of tone that could be imagined. Granted that Mr. Marshall, one of the new artists of the company, came somewhat short of controlling the situation vocally, he nevertheless got along far better than many another tenor would get with Mr. Ruffo's present for comparison. Granted that oftentimes he gave the idea not so much of irrepressible energy as of conscious struggle and labor, he was a significant contributor, just the same, to an extraordinary evening. The worst that could be said was that his upper register disclosed faulty tone-production, the notes being, in the jargon of the stage, pinched and white. On the whole, however, he must be admitted to have made a memorable impression, succeeding particularly well in the problem of acting which his rôle gave him to solve. He put the house at ease by his disregard of the mechanical restraints of the stage and he portrayed the Moor with that dignity of outward demeanor and that crescendo of inward feeling which the character demands. As one of the few impersonators of Otello who have managed to keep in mind what librettist and composer almost forgot, that somewhere in the picture is a feminine figure answering to the description of Desdemona.

Of all the free voices in the Chicago company, the freest, that of Mr. Ruffo, filled the opera house on Thursday night with an average of resonance such as it is seldom known. An unparalleled baritone for serious Italian opera, he interpreted the rôle of Iago with histrionic fervor as well as with vocal power. Once suppose Iago in the confidence of the Moor, no possible outcome was possible, with him in the part, but the one which the text prescribes. As a fellow with a knack for confidence and as a rogue knowing how to keep strong with the man he is out to destroy, Mr. Ruffo's Iago seemed quite matches.

A voice of unexcelled affluence amongst all the feminine voices of the company, that of Mme. Raisa, added to the sonority of the occasion. But Mme. Raisa in the part of Desdemona did more than sing with liberality of tone; she sang also with charm of manner and depth of sentiment. In the handkerchief quartet she gave listeners cause to recall that she was helping present the music of a composer who wrote the quartet in "Rigoletto"; and in the prayer episode of the bedroom scene she gave them cause, again, to recall that the Verdi of "Otello" is also the Verdi of "Traviata." Finally, she sang the aria which in the score of the opera is the equivalent of the Shakespearean "Sing willow, willow, willow!"

With a plainness of expression and a speak of a technical score for with an elegance of phrasing which few sopranos even of the so-called lyric classification, in distinction from her own dramatic classification, could easily surpass.

Loud and free though the voices of the singers were at this performance, and as they have been at other times,

the playing of the orchestra under Mr. Cimini, an admirable conductor, was restrained and light. The orchestra itself is in better condition for its work than it has been in any season since the company first came to New York and appeared at the Lexington Theater under Mr. Campanini's management.

## TOM BURKE ON THE TRAINING OF OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Opera," said Tom Burke, the tenor, talking lately with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is the only school where singing can be thoroughly learned. The song platform, while serving well enough as a source of ready applause and quick success, cannot be relied upon as can the opera stage, with its broad discipline in technique and expression, to develop the best that is in an artist."

"Speaking for myself, I could not remain contented performing year after year a few songs that chance to be popular and that happen to suit in a superficial way my voice and temperament. In London some seasons ago I used to appear in concert presenting pieces of the 'I-Hear-You-Calling-Me' type, and I could doubtless have gone on with them indefinitely if I had been willing to do so. But I could not stand that, and so I went to Italy to see if I could not make more of myself by studying opera. The Italians, you will agree, maintain an ideal of pure, beautiful tone as no other people do. Why, then, should they not be accepted as our teachers? I grant that the French have a superior elegance and style in their singing; but tone is what we want first, and to Italy we must go for instruction in it."

"I began my Italian opera studies in 1916, and I have pursued them steadily ever since, though I have kept up my singing of songs and ballads all the time. I have done little specializing beyond confining myself somewhat closely inside the Italian repertory. I have learned and sung light rôles as well as heavy ones, and I have taken up everything from 'The Barber of Seville' to modern dramatic pieces."

"I made my debut in Milan in 'Rigoletto,' and I have since appeared in all sorts of tenor parts either in Italy or in England. I need not tell you that I have found 'Pagliacci' a different thing altogether as to its vocal lights and shades from 'L'Elisir d'Amore,' and that I have found both these works different from Mascagni's 'Lodoletta,' which is one of the hardest tasks an Italian composer ever set for a tenor."

"I enjoy trying to solve the acting problems no less than the singing problems of opera. But while I take the greatest possible interest in the subject of impersonation, I entertain no delusions about the opportunity for the tenor in certain old-school Italian works. What, for example, can the person who portrays the character of the Duke in 'Rigoletto' do but assume from moment to moment some posture of gallantry? Another part in which a performer finds his scope for acting narrow is that of the heroic but inelastic Rinaldo in 'Alcina.' Let me, however, state two rôles of a full length and a short one, that give a man all the opportunity as actor he can ask for. They are those of Puccini's 'Manon Lescaut' and 'Tabarro.' Finally, let me name, as the opera I myself like best of all to sing and act in, Puccini's 'Tosca.'"

## CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—One of the most brilliant concerts of its season was given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, January 21. Sold out in its history has the organization performed Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini" with the virtuosity with which it negotiated that composition at this performance. Scarcely less remarkable was the interpretation of the F major symphony by Brahms which preceded the Russian work. Mr. Stock has made the music of Brahms something peculiarly his own. He has refused to regard it as the expression of a composer whose austerity was his distinguishing characteristic and he has not hesitated to assist certain excitements of mood in the symphony by enriching the scoring.

The concert included, in addition to the overture to Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride," Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" for violin, its solo part played by Sascha Culbertson. This young performer had not previously been heard in Chicago and he did not astonish the town as Helfetz had done, he left behind him the impression that his talent was one of more than ordinary worth.

The Chicago Opera Association closed its Chicago season January 22 and departed for the east. The only operas that had not been heard previously during the series of performances were "Mignon," which was given January 21, with Miss Macbeth in the title-rôle and with Schipa, Lazzari, Nicolay and Deffere as her conductors, and "Faust" with Mr. Muratore and Miss Garden in the cast. As Mignon, Miss Macbeth offered the best interpretation that so far has been heard from her. She has not been altogether lucky this season, but at least Miss Macbeth left for the New York season of the company with a good performance as her final contribution. Other works that were set forth included "The Valkyrie," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci." "Carmen," "L'Amore del Tre Re" and "Madame Butterfly" in Montemazzi's opera, Miss Garden was the notable interpreter of the heroine.

## WIND INSTRUMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Probably the origin of wind instruments dates back to the dawn of civilization, or even earlier. Rudimentary whistles have been found in the prehistoric caves of the Dordogne. They almost certainly preceded the invention of string instruments, the first idea of which is believed to have arisen from the vibration of the bow-string when the arrow was released. Wind instruments of the most primitive type also had a warlike origin and were made from bones or straight pieces of wood, and were used for signaling purposes in warfare and for calling men together in seasons of alarm.

The possibilities lurking in a split reed were early discovered, though the clarinet was much later to be invented than the flute. The oboe with its double reed also came earlier, and was probably suggested by the sound made by two blades of grass when held between the thumbs and blown upon. The Pan pipes, with their stopped tubes of varying length, were among the earliest of wind instruments of any real musical significance, because on them the notes of the harmonic scale could be sounded. By general usage, the designation wind instrument does not include organs or other instruments not supplied by the breath of the performers whether blown by bellows or by the player, save only those of the bagpipe family.

The two modern divisions of woodwind and brass, each separated into four parts to correspond more or less closely with the four types of the human voice, soprano, alto, tenor and bass, are the result of well-defined development and make the superb combination of the modern orchestra. The addition of valves to the modern instruments of the trumpet family has enormously increased their orchestral utility, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that the brass instruments of Mosaic and Homeric times, and later those of classic Greece and Rome, were inadequate for their uses. The trumpet and the horn are found represented in classical sculpture and described in the writings of the ancients of the ancient world, both Eastern and Western, and the British Museum contains an Etruscan tuba with a mouthpiece still capable of being played upon and two spare mouthpieces standing beside it, as perfect as though just tuned.

The use of these instruments was chiefly for military or ceremonial functions and their employment was strictly reserved for official purposes. Traveling minstrels, who were, during the Middle Ages, the repository of all the ancient tunes and songs, were interdicted from the use of trumpets and kettledrums, these being for the exclusive service of princes and men of rank. The chief instruments of these roving musicians seem to have been the fife, the bagpipe and the fiddle.

At the end of the twelfth century they formed themselves into "bands," but they were classed as vagabonds and did not receive any official consideration until the thirteenth century, when those pipers who were settled in towns and cities combined and formed guilds, or corporations, for their mutual protection in England, France and Germany. In England a Patron of the Minstrels was appointed somewhere about the year 1212 because of the services rendered by the bands of pipers to the Earl of Chester in an attack upon a Welsh stronghold. The earls of Chester thenceforward became hereditary patrons until the close of the eighteenth century but did not, seem to have done much to advance either the cause of music or the status of its followers.

In Paris a King of Minstrels was appointed and statutes were enacted for the incorporation of the Brotherhood of St. Julian in 1321. In Vienna, some 30 years earlier, a Court of Musicians had been organized under a protector, with a special imperial charter at its back. Throughout Germany during the succeeding two centuries great progress was made in the organization of the minstrels. Each town appears to have had its own band of pipers, which varied in importance to provide all music at civic or private festivities. The full band, however, could officiate only at civic functions or religious festivals. An alderman could engage only a portion of the town band for a private party, and an ordinary citizen was reduced to the limit of four pipes; if he engaged more he was liable to a fine.

In all ceremonial and state bands the preponderance given to brass instruments was overwhelming. Brass and percussion instruments seemed to be the badge of royalty. All courts had their trumpet corps, which corresponded in size with the relative power and importance of the particular court. Henry VIII's band consisted of 14 trumpets, 10 trombones and four drums with an insignificant infiltration of viols, rebecs, bagpipes and tambourines; that of Queen Elizabeth of 10 trumpets, six trombones, and some accessory instruments. In 1680, the elector of Saxony's band

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consisted of 20 court trumpeters and three kettledrums, and a special guild of royal trumpeters and army kettledrums, which enjoyed many privileges and emoluments. was formed under his protection. No musician could be admitted to this guild who had not served a long apprenticeship, and the compositions of Bach, especially the "Christmas Oratorio," show what the trumpeters of the town band of Leipzig were capable of performing.

The music played by these bands was learned mainly by ear, and largely, at any rate in court usage, consisted of fantasies and flourishes. Many of these were of a local and secret nature, and had, therefore, a particular significance attaching to them. In Shakespeare's "King Lear," Cordelia recognizes the tucket of her sister. The tucket was a small trumpet and no doubt played a cadence which would give distant warning.

In the music of three or four centuries ago which has been preserved there was what may be called an anti-orchestral tendency to keep different types of instruments separate and uncombined. Pieces were written for viols, or reeds, or trumpets or hunting horns, but rarely for these in combination. From one point of view this tendency ministered to an artistic end, as a certain quality of tone was preserved and an effort of pureness and simplicity obtained. The French horn, for example, was dedicated to the music of the chase, and the beautiful hollow timbre of this most expressive of brass instruments was never heard in more appropriate surroundings than among the forest glades of the chateaux. Similarly the brave rich tones of a company of trumpeters have the right challenging quality for ceremonial purposes and court usages. When princes led their forces in person, their mounted trumpeters were in attendance and gave the signals for attack and withdrawal in the tented field, ministering also to the enjoyment of the troops on the march. Trombones came somewhat later and helped to advance the development of military bands, which in the last two centuries have had an enormous influence upon the growth and variety of wind instruments. The construction of horns and trumpets in different keys obviated the initial defect of monotony and enabled the music of the wind band to be properly harmonized. To this enrichment the modern brass band owes its qualities, indeed its very existence, as a combination capable of producing broad effects of tone color.

Modern orchestration has not only made the fullest use of known varieties of woodwind instruments, but has had a most stimulating influence upon their development. Tone tints have become a subject of closest study because of the exquisite gradations now found in the choir of wind instruments. Even Bach was careless of legitimate wind color and decorative effect and thought only of the development of his polyphony. The oboe and the flute were known to the Egyptian but it was not until the comparatively late development of the clarinet that their importance faded. Its brilliant tone, capable of every shade of expression, placed it in a position only inferior to the violin, especially when small and bass clarinets were added to its family. It lacks the plaintive quality of the oboe, and the nimbleness of the flute, which is the most agile of all wind instruments; but, while its compass is wide, the flute is fully effective only in the high parts and is used mainly for ornamental embroideries.

The bassoon and the tuba are the bass instruments of their respective families and both are invaluable in their place; the bassoon is really an eight-foot oboe, and, though its lowest notes are usually of a hoarseness and profundity provocative of humor, its upper tones, like those of the oboe, have a plaintive quality very suitable for the production of pastoral effects. The tuba has a richness and nobility of tone peculiar to itself and was first

used, or at any rate popularized, by Wagner, and is capable of an organ-like, diapason quality and wide gradation of tone. The old simple wind bands had their uses and their qualities, but all that was best in them has been absorbed into the modern orchestra with its inexhaustible variety of effect and its incomparable richness of texture and tonality.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Two performances of Brahms' "Requiem" have been given in Great Britain during the present season—one in Malvern and one in Aberdeen. Since the war the greater choral societies have neglected this great work to their own loss—largely out of patriotic motives. In both the English and the Scottish case the performance took place in churches, with all the limitations inhereable from an ecclesiastical performance of an orchestral work, organ and drums having to do duty for the whole range of Brahms' comprehensive score. At Malvern an extremely interesting performance, as far as the choral part of the work is concerned, was given in the noble Priory Church by the Oratorio Choir. The baritone solos were sung by Mr. Henry Brown and the soprano not by a single soloist but by the boys of the Priory choir in unison, an innovation not without its points. After all the succession of great choruses in this respect Mr. Cook of Southwark Cathedral, who conducted, is to be congratulated on a very respectable attempt to convey the full impressiveness of "All flesh is grass."

Miss Lucy Pierce has given a number of piano recitals in Manchester, England, during the present season. The last one in the Houldsworth Hall, at which Busoni's arrangement of the great Toccata and Fugue for the Organ in C Major was played, has done much to establish her position as one of the most brilliant of pianists. Miss Pierce was a pupil of Dayas, the gifted American teacher, who was succeeded by Liszt, professor at Cologne conservatorium, and teacher at the Manchester College in succession to Sir Charles Hallé, where Dayas founded a school of pianists. Among the best known of these are Mr. R. J. Forbes, who has forsaken the piano to some extent to take up conducting. Mr. Charles Kelly, Miss Ellen Arthur and Miss Lucy Pierce, not to mention Miss Irene Schaefer, and some others better known upon the continent, who followed Dayas when he left Germany to settle in Manchester. Miss Pierce has the right temperament as well as the real pianistic gift, and her playing of the Rondo Capriccio of Beethoven, Opus 129, showed even more than the Bach transcription, her power of vitalizing the big things of the pianist's repertory and of giving them the sweep and breadth necessary to their interpretation. Her fine execution and limpid touch were well shown in a brace of Chopin studies and in the Ballade in G Minor which was given with force and imaginative power if it did come short of the tragic significance with which Busoni invests it.

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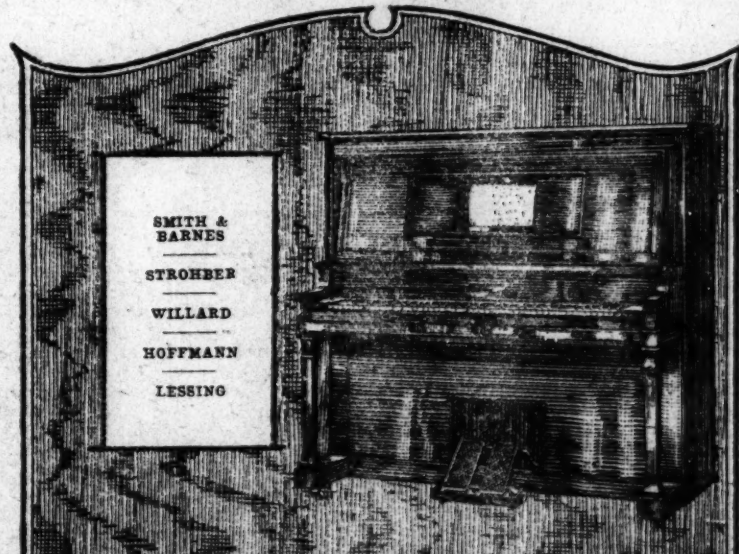
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Compiling the Hundred Worst Books

Some years have passed since Sir John Lubbock offered assistance to the bewildered reader by sifting the world's literature and selecting the Best Books. Since then many lists of the Best Books, in tens and multiples of tens, have been presented to the public. Enterprising publishers have put forth sets sold by subscription and warranted to be ornaments to any library.

I am not in a position to know whether the Best Books when organized into a battalion are more resorted to than before. I suspect that, like a crack regiment, they are much admired by the commonalty, and not subjected to very hard service. But admirable as is the effort to mark the best, it is not a sufficient method of charting the vast sea of literature. The lighthouse is not placed in the middle of the channel, but on the dangerous reef. The mournful bell-buoy tells the mariner where not to go. For purposes of instruction in literature, the reefs and shoals should be properly marked. It seems strange that those who are interested in the study of literary style have not given more attention to the work of compiling lists of the Hundred Worst Books.

Here is a fascinating field for difference of opinion; and the debate can be carried on without acrimony. There is something unbecomingly in the controversy over the comparative merits of Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw, especially when, for chronological reasons, Bernard Shaw must have the last word. It is different when two deservedly obscure writers contend amiably for the lowest seat. No ill feeling can be provoked when each bows to the other and says, "After you."

The question, what constitutes bad writing, has been complicated by the fact that teachers of English have so largely confined their attention to good, or at least to mediocre, writers. When, therefore, they have had occasion to use horrible examples, they have generally been content to point out the occasional slips which they discover in the better sort of books; unless, indeed, they are hard-hearted enough to use Freshman examination papers as clinical material.

In this way they put undue emphasis on minor faults, while not doing justice to those which are fundamental. For reproof and instruction there is nothing better than the thorough analysis of a book which has no redeeming qualities to distract from its main fault. It must be one of unimaginativeness, all compact. There should be a careful anatomy of its melancholy. What is the secret of total lack of charm? How is it that words can be made not only to conceal

thought, but also to stifle all natural curiosity concerning the thought that might be concealed? In what fields were the poppies grown from which this opiate was distilled?

It is only in the first-hand study of consistently bad writing that we outgrow the schoolboy point of view; that bad writing consists in breaking the rules, and good writing in obeying them. At first sight, the rules of

and a fine sea-coal fire, sir.) Fetch her to Concord! Stir about there, now, for Concord!"

"The Concord bedchamber being always assigned to a passenger by the mail, and passengers by the mail being always heavily wrapped up from head to foot, the room had the odd interest for the establishment of the Royal George, that although but one kind of man was seen to go into it, all kinds

of things, beginning at the most elaborate and costly articles, and skillfully grading downwards, until in price they were within measurable distance of the visitor's purse.

My wife found that native homespun linen and silks for embroidery were difficult to find in the Chandni Chowk, where there were plenty of European goods—"India Impressions," Walter Crane.

Versailles are never seen to better advantage than in calm and solitude. The Italian avenues with their abrupt windings, their corners of sunshine, or shadow, their heavy scents, are attuned to the moods of passionate and restless hearts.

The perfume of the flowers flows out as day declines. The lawns are studded with beds of pink. Clumps of crimson salvia blaze fiercely in



A drawing of Tivoli, by Claude Lorrain

## Claude's Sketches and Drawings

Claude's drawings are of the greatest interest and beauty; in them he shows himself to be even greater, as an artist, than we know him to be through his paintings. We all know the special beauties of his work: his wonderful skill in expressing light, by his perception of delicate gradations extending through a wide range, and the clearness and freshness of his tints. He gives, with every appearance of truth, the illusion of the sun shining in the clear sky, or the receding planes of a wide prospect, all full of air; and it is done so finely that his work has never been surpassed. But with this, there is a methodical planning and "staging" in many of his pictures; they are too obviously composed; and they are animated by a conventional and quite uninteresting set of personages. But these weak points are overpowered and redeemed by the greatness of his artist's vision; and it is with the pleasure of a surprise that one finds, on going through Claude's drawings in the British Museum—there are over three hundred in the National collection, most of them studies from, or for, his compositions—quite a large number of fresh and most beautiful studies from nature, of trees, buildings, and views, all most carefully drawn and individualized, and studied for effect. They are nearly all in bistre, done with pen and wash; and are evidently made direct from nature, with a simple enjoyment in what was before him. These drawings are much more attractive, to me, than the elaborate compositions which we know so well, which were no doubt painted to meet the taste of the time; for it must be remembered that pure landscape was used as the setting of a formal scene, and the landscape painter had, in a sense, to express himself indirectly.

## The Chandni Chowk of Delhi

The Chandni Chowk (or silver street) is the main business street or bazaar of Delhi. It is very wide, and has a sort of long island down the middle planted with trees. This was said to have been originally an aqueduct. It runs east and west, and we saw a striking effect one evening—the glowing sunset behind the dark masses of the trees, the end of the vista lost in mysterious gloom; twinkling lights, here and there, about the white awnings of the stalls under the trees; white turbaned figures of natives, moving noiselessly up and down, ox-carts and pony-tongas, wandering sacred cows, and all the mixed and varied character of an Indian bazaar form a wonderful and picturesque ensemble.

Individualistic commercial competition is well illustrated in the Chandni Chowk. The traveller is besieged by touts thrusting their cards into his hand, or throwing them into his carriage, or surrounding it with the most importunate solicitations to see their shops.

We visited an ivory carver's workshop in a street leading out of the Chowk. My impression was about this, as in regard to other native handicrafts, that it was now a craft as distinct from an art. We saw the carvers at work, quite a number. It was a species of factory. There were draughtsmen and designers, and miniature painters and inlayers, quite distinct from the carvers. The former draw the patterns on the ivory with a pencil. There were some young boys learning to draw from the craft; one was drawing a bird on a slate. The skill of the ivory carvers was very wonderful; they could carve a figure inside an open scroll-work and leave it distinct, and there were feats of this kind of which they seemed to be most proud; but these craftsmen seemed to work almost mechanically; no doubt entirely to order, and without any initiative of their own in the way of design. They sat cross-legged on the floor, and more in one room than our factory inspectors would probably approve. The works here were mostly produced for ready sale to the tourist. Elephants and paper-knives were—I was going to say, walking hand in hand—all over the shop, and small models of the Taj Mahal ran their close, models of native ox-carts, tongas, and palaks, the native ploughman and his yoke of oxen, and such-like images of familiar things of Indian life; elaborate chess-men, and inlaid caskets with little miniatures of the Taj Mahal and the Jama Masjid inserted, in fact all sorts of ivory toys were there, consciously prepared for the Western eye, and too often the Westerner's taste. A loquacious Parsee-looking proprietor or manager showed us over this establishment. He had the air of a general director of the works, etc. While not at all pressing, he took care to show all his at

tractive things, beginning at the most elaborate and costly articles, and skillfully grading downwards, until in price they were within measurable distance of the visitor's purse.

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The perfume of the flowers flows out as day declines. The lawns are studded with beds of pink. Clumps of crimson salvia blaze fiercely in

the slanting rays of the sun. Great red and yellow cannae and pink gladioli bend from the tops of their long stalks as if exhausted. Lichens eat into the statues which rise among the foliage, the only figures in this dream-landscape. The marble is scaling. The trunks of old trees are drying up. . . . under the embrace of the stout ivy branches. A moss-grown fountain weeps for the days that are no more. But a gardener's cottage covered with roses and wisteria speaks of realities. It adjoins a wall overgrown with jasmine; the foliage is starred with white flakes, as after a snow-shower in April. On the first terraces in the most sunny corners oleanders, orange-trees and palms strike a warmer note. And on every side blossoming tuberoses send out heavy waves of perfume on this September afternoon.

But the glory of the garden is the cypress-avenue, which climbs the hill, mounting from terrace to terrace. You enter it gravely. Mystery hovers round you. I know not what solemn influence is at work, checking all inclinations to jest and laugh. When you climb the red brick stair, your companion's arm presses yours more closely. You read the inscriptions on the trees: three hundred, four hundred, five hundred years, and your heart sinks. Three, four, five centuries and more have gone by before the immovable serenity of these venerable cypresses! And you gaze almost fearfully at these trees, dark as night, rigid, impenetrable to the light and even to the wind which bends them without loosening their leaves, insensible to the seasons, proud and unchanging, rising heavenward stiff and hostile, indifferent to all around them. And yet, from above the palace walls they saw Verona quivering in the joy of triumph, or writhing under the heel of the conqueror. Unheeding sentinels, they remember none of these things. They merely play their decorative part. Their only function is to live, lonely and sterile. We admire them, but we do not love them.—"Wanderings in Italy," Gabriel Faure.

Claude's practice was evidently to make first the careful outline—to draw the structure—and then to wash in his effect, all in monochrome. It is a good method of sketching, and should be more practised; for it is worthy of notice that one seldom finds sketches from nature in color among the old painter's studies. They are nearly always in point, or pen and wash, recording the facts and the main gradations; and color was doubtless, with them, largely a matter of observation and memory. Indeed, it is probable that they did not approach nature in the sense of reproducing its color, as we try to, but laid the greater stress on the gradations of light and shadow; and this would account for the brown foregrounds and strong darks which we see in old landscapes—"Royal Academy Lectures on Painting," by George Clausen, R. A., R. W. S.

The characteristic feature of the gardens of Verona and Florence, Bellagio, Genoa, and Rome, is that they are placed on hill-sides and laid out in terraces. Our footsteps like our dreams rise ever higher. The parks of the Ile-de-France and Touraine, on the other hand, extend on vast surfaces, flat, or slightly undulating; their lines develop majestically and produce a harmony somewhat cold and severe, like the fine periods of Racine or Bossuet. . . . The vistas of

A Spring Prelude

O tardy April, is thy full choir here? The redbreast, picket of the swarming spring.

Whistles a sudden chirrup of alarm Before his level flight; and soft at eve His melody, on grass half-robin high, Falls like a vesper's throbbings from aloft.

The sparrow tempts the turf to faster growth With her coy nesting, while her happy mate High in the promise-redened maple-top, O'er-bubbles with ecstasies of hoarded song.

The mellow tunings of the oriole's flute, Rich as his coat, foretell his summer joy And pitch the key of gladness for the year.

O tardy April, is thy full choir here? Alas for me! thou hast forgot to bring Out of the South one childish, bird-like voice.

Whose absence doth delay the year, And makes My songs and thine but preludes till she come.

—Robert Underwood Johnson.

The Garden's Glory

The characteristic feature of the gardens of Verona and Florence, Bellagio, Genoa, and Rome, is that they are placed on hill-sides and laid out in terraces. Our footsteps like our dreams rise ever higher. The parks of the Ile-de-France and Touraine, on the other hand, extend on vast surfaces, flat, or slightly undulating; their lines develop majestically and produce a harmony somewhat cold and severe, like the fine periods of Racine or Bossuet. . . . The vistas of

## Employment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To realize what true employment is destroys forever the fear of unemployment. There can be no fear of inactivity when one perceives that man as the image of Mind, God, reflects Principle. It is only when reasoning is reduced to the level of matter that the arguments of progress in industry, changing occupation due to changing world demands and various other economic conditions, can claim to deprive workers of their employment. The understanding in Christian Science that man's real employment is in right knowing opens at once the way of liberation, for right knowing or the activity of the one infinite Intelligence is unceasing in its operation and manifestation. Unemployment is unknown to omnipresent Mind, and, therefore, likewise unknown to man, the image and likeness of Mind.

Legislative protection of trade never creates employment. Since it is a quality of Mind, employment can never be assured to the individual by no matter what acts of Parliament or statutory regulations, for any narrowing process that deals with employment as an end to be achieved at the sacrifice of others is doomed to failure. Personal and national points of view must be eliminated in favor of the viewpoint of Principle which provides equal opportunity for all mankind. Inasmuch as the one reliable corrective is to establish for the individual the certain knowledge that man is always and forever employed in reflecting Principle, the problem of unemployment cannot be solved by dealing with the outward phases of the situation. Employment is the individual demonstration of the activity of Principle.

General employment is ordinarily supposed to be governed entirely by business conditions, by a nation's prosperity or adversity—by certain so-called economic laws. On page 73 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy states: "Belief fulfils the conditions of a belief, and these conditions destroy the belief." As long as mortals submit to the mesmerism of belief and accept certain economic conditions as law, just so long will employment to them depend upon business prosperity, and unemployment follow upon so-called financial depression. But the student of Christian Science, knowing that understanding frees him from the belief that conditions of belief control him, recognizes that man is governed only by the just law of God which provides righteous and productive work for each and every individual. What becomes then of the misleading assertion, "In using for employment luck is everything"? The element of luck or chance has no place in the ordered and equitable design of God. Notwithstanding mortal sense testimony to the contrary, one needs only to know that man is always rightly placed, justly conditioned and forever provided with useful occupation.

Neither can lessened seasonal activity in any branch of industry injuriously affect the man who understands that constancy of employment is not dependent upon the seasons or variable climatic conditions but is subject only to his understanding that the industry of Principle proceeds harmoniously in utter disregard of what mortals call good or bad crops, wet or dry weather. God is supreme in season and out of season, and his law of righteous activity continues always unchanged. There is therefore no need to fear transition either from one season to another or from one occupation to another when one knows that the law of progress, governing man in a constantly ascending scale, is the inevitable law of God.

Employment should not be looked upon as the end-all of life, but as the means of a better understanding of Principle, for employment is really advantageous only when it advances men spiritually. However lucrative the employment, if it impedes spiritual growth or the individual's increasing attachment to Principle, it should be regarded as disadvantageous. In general practice advantageous and disadvantageous employments have been weighed in the scale of materiality with the balance in favor of the employment that would result in personal preference, promotion to power and influence, and accumulation of worldly wealth, but with the advent of Christian Science, business standards are being raised and that employment which gives one the greatest opportunity for spiritual unfoldment in the service of Principle is seen to be actually the most advantageous. Seeking first the kingdom of righteousness a man shall have added unto him whatever is necessary to make happy his existence.

If one recognizes Mind as his employer it is unnecessary to resort to coercive methods to secure a just wage, for the individual employed by Mind finds Mind expressing justice to its idea, man. The economics of Principle, maintaining that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," establishes a recompense that is justly commensurate with the labor. When this recompense is seen as the individual's understanding of Mind there need be no lack, for the understanding of Mind, God, is available to all in immeasurable degree.

Dealing with effects never satisfactorily solves the problem of unemployment, the reason for which must be recognized as the fundamental belief that man is a separate entity, quite apart from the parent Mind—in other words, the supposition that matter is real. Any temporary provision such as government maintenance for the unemployed or other relief measures will never destroy the mortal's belief in

matter and therefore can in no way offer any conclusive solution. The secret of happiness is to acknowledge that God's guidance can never be thwarted, that it is supreme in every circumstance and situation. Mrs. Eddy gives helpful advice on page 85 of "Retrospection and Introspection" when she says: "Seek to occupy no position where you do not feel that God ordains you." The sure knowing that God does place man in his proper sphere of usefulness forever silences the suggestion of lack of ample employment.

Since all living is the practice of one's understanding of God, one can never succeed in any line of endeavor, whether in business, in the professions, in the trades, or in healing the sick, if one is persistently employed in wrong thinking. Christian Science teaches that God, good, is omnipotent, a premise to be proved by the demonstration of Principle.

## Roosevelt at the Canal

U. S. S. Louisiana,

At Sea, November 20, 1906.

Dear Ted: This is the third day out from Panama. We have been steaming steadily in the teeth of the trade wind. It has blown pretty hard, and the ship has pitched a little. . . .

Panama was a great sight. In the first place it was strange and beautiful with its mass of luxuriant tropic jungle, with the tropic rivers trailing here and there through it; and it was lovely to see the orchids and brilliant butterflies and the strange birds and snakes and lizards, and finally the strange old Spanish towns and the queer thatch and bamboo huts of the ordinary natives. In the next place it is a tremendous sight to see the work on the canal going on. From the chief engineer and the chief sanitary officer down to the last arrived machinist or time-keeper, the five thousand Americans at work on the Isthmus seemed to me an exceptionally able, energetic lot, some of them grumbling, of course, but on the whole a mighty good lot of men. The West Indian negroes offer a greater problem, but they are doing pretty well also. I was astonished at the progress made. We spent the three days in working from dawn until long after darkness. . . . Mother would see all she liked and then would go off on a little spree by herself, and she enjoyed it to the full.—Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to his Children.

Things We Have Known  
What strange narrowness of mind now is that, to think the things we have not known are better than the things which we have known.—Dr. Johnson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Obedience to Principle

PEOPLE have heard so much of the new world which was to come into being with the end of the war, and yet have seen so little of it, that they are becoming rather cynical in their allusions to it. Notwithstanding this, if humanity does not take warning by the late war, and seriously set to work to put its house in order, it will be overwhelmed with some terrible disaster. It is perfectly true, as General Pershing said, not long ago, that "unless some such move is made we may ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point when it begins to destroy itself, and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong from a destructive war to darkness and to barbarism."

General Pershing is not a pacifist. That is to say, he cannot be classed with those who preach peace at any cost. He is not even in sympathy with those who would agree to unpreparedness. But he is one of the men who saw war at its fiercest in the fiercest war which has ever been fought, and he knows that if there is to be another war it will be even more hideous than the one which has so recently been terminated. In the course of that war Germany destroyed the most prosperous departments of northern France. Today Germany herself is unable to pay for the rehabilitation of that district. A new war would unquestionably bring into use engines more terrible than have ever been seen, and the devastation wrought by these engines would fall not on armies only but on the densely populated towns and cities of the world. For these reasons the ending of war is not only a moral necessity, but a necessity of continued civilization.

If there is one thing which has been demonstrated more clearly than another by the great war, it is the fact of the interdependence of countries. Victors and vanquished in Europe are only in different stages of exhaustion, and no reparation which the defeated can make is able in any way to heal the hurt of the victors, much less the wounds of the vanquished. Every man today engaged in commerce, whether in a vast way or in a petty way, is learning that a country need not even be engaged in a war in order to be reduced to desperate straits through the war. With the purchasing power of half Europe almost extinct, or at best hideously reduced, the very neutrals are finding that there is no limit to the evils of war. It is of little use winning a war, in order to discover that your markets have been destroyed and that your own workmen are out of work, because those whom you have defeated are no longer able to trade with you. Therefore, nations which today throw their influence on the side of war and armaments are not merely playing the devil's game, so far as war itself is concerned, but are seeking their own destruction in the destruction of their enemies.

Nor is it in the matter of trade alone that the effect of war is felt. History has shown that every great war, for quite obvious reasons, has been followed by an aftermath of crime and violence. The aftermath of the great war in Europe has, however, manifested itself not merely in this usual wave of criminality, but in a great loss of popular liberty. The whole world is alarmed, with the result that countries whose citizens are on the brink of starvation are nevertheless keeping together great crowds of armed men, many of whom have found their way into the ranks as the easiest and surest method of obtaining food. Now everybody knows that the greatest sign any nation can give of advancing civilization is the absence of violence in an ordered manifestation of the supremacy of law and liberty. When, therefore, men find liberty thrust aside, and a readiness amongst those who dominate the forces of the moment, to use these for their own ends, it should set them deeply thinking to find a way out of conditions which, distasteful for a limited period, would become intolerable if prolonged.

It is for this reason that some association of nations, as an insurance against war, has become a positive necessity to the future existence of civilization. It is truly, as Lord Grey said not long ago, "like an ultimatum to Christian civilization that men should prevent war in future. If they cannot prevent war their civilization will perish." This is just as true of the richest and most powerful nation as of the weakest. Once the forces of moral disintegration begin to work, the great power will find itself fighting for its life equally with the weak nation. There is no question at all but that the moral force of Christianity in the uncivilized world has been noticeably sapped by the failure of the Christian nations to apply their precepts to themselves. Asia and Africa have looked on, with grim irony, while the countries which have flooded them in the past with missionaries have cast aside every one of their protestations in a murderous struggle for supremacy. As a consequence Christendom sees Africa and Asia on the eve of demanding release from the tutelage of a civilization which has failed to digest its own theories, and, if the passions of these continents should leap their barriers, humanity may any day witness a condition of things in which the well of Cawnpore is as much a bagatelle of slaughter as the lines of Torres Vedras are insignificant in comparison with the Hindenburg line.

It is no mere disgust for the evil-doing that is causing statesmen all round the world to warn mankind of its danger, with such terrible earnestness, whenever the opportunity is offered them. They see a world which has emerged from what was once called Armageddon without having apparently learned its lesson. They see politicians everywhere engaged in stirring up the passions of nations for their own paltry ends. They see nations consenting to the abrogation of liberty, provided it is paid for in an accentuation of license. Because of all these things they raise their voices as, centuries ago, Isaiah and Ezekiel raised theirs in admonition of their people. Only in the proportion in which the individual or the nation steers a course in conformity with Principle, will safety be found. A tremendous responsibility lies upon the leaders of public opinion in the press and on the platform. The greater,

the more powerful the nation, the more terrible will its fall be if it fails to live up to the Christianity it professes. The law preached in Palestine nineteen centuries ago was the law of universal brotherhood, not of national selfishness. It is the temptation to appeal to national selfishness which faces the leaders of public opinion in every country, and yet if anything is certain it is that those who cast aside the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount for the selfishness of the political platform will not only be overwhelmed themselves, but will overwhelm those who are foolish enough to trust to them. Blind leaders of the blind, both will fall into the ditch.

### The Flurry Over Ford

IF THE mysterious flurry around Henry Ford continues much longer, one may almost expect the whole country to be, ere long, in a mood to stop work long enough to find out whether he really is, or is not, undertaking to negotiate a great loan. His business has always been a matter of much public interest. This is so not only because he has acquired world-wide fame for having supplied a small but efficient automobile at a popular price, but because while building up a mammoth business, he has kept it financially independent. To a degree unusual for a man of his financial status, he has kept himself outside the control of the great money-lending groups. Present interest in his affairs is becoming acute largely because the public cannot make up its mind as to the facts. Some days ago rumors were current in the press that he was seeking a loan, variously placed at \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, for business needs. There was extensive discussion of his reported plans for acquiring ownership of the sources of the iron, wood, and fuel required in his manufacturing plant. References were made to his purchase of a railroad that would transport these supplies to his factories, as if that purchase had become significant. Long Detroit dispatches, to a New York newspaper which is supposed to be intimately responsive to Wall Street sentiment, discussed his affairs at length. They even made it appear that a Detroit banker had said that a well-known member of the house of Morgan had specifically estimated the financial requirements of the Ford company. A great deal was said about the departure from the Ford organization of many important members of the personnel, as if this were conclusive evidence of inharmonious and disruption there.

Curiously enough, Mr. Ford and those qualified to speak for him have remained unruffled. They have not rushed into print. They have denied that a great loan was in process of negotiation. But they have shown no sign of being on the point of sacrificing their financial independence. Moreover, the member of the Morgan firm has publicly stated that he has "never placed any figure on the monetary needs of the Ford company," and that he "never had any occasion to do so." One other interesting consideration is that the men who have been mentioned as leaving the Ford organization, in a fashion calculated to disrupt it, have had very little to say. Apparently they have been quite loyal to the organization, even when nominally on the outside. One of them has even been quoted as declaring his willingness to go back, if his services were needed, frankly acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. Ford for making him a millionaire.

Weighing all these things, one might be justified in thinking that it is not Mr. Ford's needs as a manufacturer, so much as his activities as a publisher, that have caused the sudden discussion of his affairs in the press. In fact, the widely-heralded news of the filing of a \$5,000,000 damage suit in Chicago, which brings in his name, appears to have grown out of an article published in his weekly paper, *The Dearborn Independent*, under the caption "How Jews Capitalized Protest Against Jews." That particular article was only one out of many which have been appearing in the weekly, with a view to studying the international activities and connections of the Jewish people. That study has purported to be merely an effort to determine whether these activities can afford any substantiation for certain charges that have been much discussed in some parts of the world during the last year or two. Those charges are to the effect that dominant Jewish groups are, and have been for years, deliberately seeking to acquire controlling power over the Gentile world. Articles of such a nature could hardly be published without occasioning an explosion. They have had the immediate effect of raising the cry of "anti-Semitism" all over the country. Non-Jews have joined in a public protest, which men like President Wilson, former President Taft, President Hopkins of Dartmouth College and William Jennings Bryan have signed, apparently accepting unquestionably the notion that articles making a study of Jewish activities constitute an attack upon the Jewish people and therefore must be anti-Semitic.

But are they? There is a vital American interest in the proper answer to this question. So far as the Jewish people are Americans, they must feel as deep a concern as any other Americans in having the facts made known. The facts about power are tremendously important. It makes no difference whether it be the power that dominates finances, or the power that controls governments, or even the power that is now so obvious in the financial organization of great industrial combinations. What every American needs to know is, Who is exercising the power by which he feels himself restricted? There would seem to be nothing wrong in undertaking to get at the facts on this point. But an allegation as to the facts cannot be really countered, any more than it can be corrected, by raising a cry of racial intolerance. If an allegation is untrue, the surest way to correct it is not with protests, but with facts. Not even the most tolerant representative of either side of this question should be expected to tolerate anything that is wrong.

### The Belgian Cup

ONE of the great attractions in the trans-Atlantic yacht race for the cup offered by the King of the Belgians is the entire freedom of the contest from all restrictions and conditions. It is open to sailing yachts of all classes, rigs, and sizes. There is to be no handicap of time allowance or any other condition. The start is to be made at noon, on July 4 next, from off Sandy

Hook, near New York City, regardless of weather, and the first boat to reach Ostend wins the cup and the yachting championship of the seas. The race promises to be the great sporting event of 1921, not only because it will be a test of ocean-going fitness and yachtmanship, but because it is likely to attract so many and so various contestants. For many yachtsmen will doubtless enter their boats just for the sake of the "voyage across," even though their prospect of winning is negligible. Nevertheless, the fact remains that such a race is really anybody's race. In the long run across the Atlantic, conditions are likely to be so various that almost every kind of boat is certain to have her day. The light weather boat, the heavy weather boat, and all the other kinds of boats which the yachtsman could mention will, surely, at some period in the voyage, "find their weather," and recover lost ground or forge ahead as the case may be.

At almost every turn the forthcoming contest presents a sharp contrast with the highly specialized trials of speed held off Sandy Hook last year in the races for the America's cup. Under the America's cup conditions, for instance, handicapping has been reduced to a fine art, quite beyond the comprehension of all save those initiated, and, no matter how correct the minute figuring and exhaustive measurements which preceded the races last summer may have been, millions of people all over the world who followed the contest would, it may be ventured, have preferred a "straight race." Winning on a time allowance is not the same thing as a straight race, no matter how the onlooker may reason with himself about it.

Then, again, for many years past, it has been a point of criticism of the contests for the America's cup that a yacht built strong enough to cross the Atlantic under her own sail would necessarily be at a disadvantage in the races for the cup against a boat which had never been under any necessity of sailing twenty miles from her own dock. In the great race, next July, all ground for this and similar complaint will be done away with.

There is, moreover, another aspect of the race which must not be overlooked. King Albert has declared that his chief reason for offering the cup was because he wanted to make a contribution toward international amity. The idea is a happy one. King Albert is not the kind of man to be deceived into believing that international yacht racing can substitute more serious measures in promoting international good will. But he recognizes, and quite justly, that there is such a thing as nations, as well as individuals, taking themselves too seriously, and that an event, such as he is planning, will go some way toward preventing this. "We see," declared Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul in New York, when discussing the matter the other day, "the necessity of heightening reciprocal interest among the nations as a world community, and the trans-Atlantic race will surely contribute vitally to this end."

### A Revival in Dancing

MICHEL FOKINE, former ballet master of the Imperial Opera of Petrograd, in setting up a school of the dance in New York, intends, according to comment he has made to news writers, to do precisely what the ballet masters of Italy did in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when they migrated with their art to France, and what those of France, in turn, did in the nineteenth century, when they voyaged into Russia, and there instituted classes. He means to place Russian standards of the dance, as he has inherited and upheld them, in American keeping. He wishes to be one of the men who have moved the ballet from one country to another, and inaugurated for it a new type of national growth.

The establishment of the school, which Mr. Fokine brought about some time before he formally notified the press, was almost as simple a matter as was that of the log-student-professor university about which American anecdotal lore tells. A floor, a wall with a hand-rail running along it, a mirror, and a piano, together with a group of men, women, and children to study and a master to teach, constituted the whole problem.

Upon announcing that he had founded his enterprise, the ballet master explained himself to interviewers, remarking: "In the past dozen years the Russian Ballet has made the grand tour of the world, and in the course of its travels it has become quite dismembered and scattered. But, worse than that, its work has oftentimes been mere improvisation. For example, dance dramas which I myself invented for the Imperial Opera, like 'Scheherazade,' 'The Fire Bird,' 'Carnival,' 'The Sylphides,' 'The Specter of the Rose,' 'Petrushka' and 'Le Coq d'Or,' were performed a few years ago in the United States in a fashion that might be compared to symphonies played by men of an orchestra without either notes or conductor. The dancers who interpreted my pieces in American cities did them merely from memory. But that episode belongs to the past. What I desire now is to set up the ballet in New York on authentic foundations, and let it gain richness from its new environment, as it did when taken 200 years ago from the theaters of Italy to those of France, and 100 years ago when conveyed from the theaters of France to those of Russia."

The tours of the Russian Ballet to which Mr. Fokine refers began in 1909 with a visit to Paris. That visit, however, while one of the early manifestations of an awakening in the dance and in pantomime, is hardly to be regarded as the earliest. The question as to the person with whom the renaissance started and as to the locality in which it began may never, indeed, be clearly determined. For ideas have a way of originating with a number of people and in a number of corners of the earth simultaneously, and nobody cares much about their source, especially if they pertain to art, until they become historic. When the proper time arrives for a review of the movement justice will doubtless be done to whatever individual and to whatever community gave the initial impetus. But one or two points can perhaps be urged with truth and fairness. No matter who may have been beforehand in private cogitation of the subject, the artist to set things going first in a large public way seems certainly to have been Miss Isadora Duncan. The reform which she introduced in her so-called Greek dancing marked, as nearly as anybody can tell at the present time,

the real dawn of the new day. So much, then, for the question of who did it. No less readily appears the answer to the question of where it was done. For it was in the United States that Miss Duncan undertook her primary experiments. In the countries of western Europe she later submitted her discoveries, or revivals as she has described them, of step and gesture to popular praise. In Russia, Mr. Fokine's country, she held her final battle with tradition and convention, and obtained not only the applause of audiences but also the approval of the dancers of the Imperial Ballet. She was paid, in fact, what some one has called the compliment of imitation, her methods being adopted by the Russian artists and incorporated into their own scheme of pantomimic production.

Wherefore Mr. Fokine, in opening his school, may be said at the same time to have transplanted his own art in the height of its flowering to the United States, and to have restored Miss Duncan's art, which was once an American seedling, to its native soil.

### Editorial Notes

ONTARIO'S Attorney-General evidently favors the abolition of appeals from Canadian law courts to the Privy Council in England. There were three things, he recently told the Toronto Board of Trade, that were expected as the result of a lawsuit, namely, justice, speedy determination of cases, and reasonably cheap administration of justice. "For Canada's purposes," he continued, "I deny that there are better judges or lawyers anywhere in the world than we have in our own country." On the face of the matter it does not appear what the Dominion would gain by abolishing appeals, as the cases referred to the Privy Council are not those in which speed or cheapness is likely to be a prime consideration, while it is almost certain that Quebec would not readily surrender any of its existing rights.

ONE might perhaps forget how greatly the kingdoms and republics of the earth have been changed and renamed, did there not come in the wake of such transformations a cloud of new postage stamp issues to set the philatelic fraternity agog with excitement. The collection of new stamps expected by London connoisseurs this year is remarkable both in quantity and in historic interest. Pathos, romance, and it must be added amusement, go with those stamps of Gabriel d'Annunzio's, bearing the superscription "Reggenza Italiana del Carnaro"—a reminder of poetic aspirations quenched. More somber, perhaps, is the atmosphere of the first definite postage stamps of the Armenian Republic, with the eagle, sword in beak, trampling on the viper. History is writ large over the first unified stamps for Jugo-Slavia, and the first permanent stamps for Palestine, and other stamp issues linked up with the great war, such as those of the French mandate territory of Syria and the Free State of Danzig. Finally will come the picturesque centenary issues commemorating Greece's freedom from the Turkish yoke, and Central America's liberation, while Japan and Hungary will celebrate the fiftieth year of the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp.

MUCH concern was expressed at a recent meeting of the Wirral Rural District Council, Cheshire, England, at the large increase of caravan dwellers in the neighborhood. The number, it was announced, had risen from 440 to 1100 during the last two years, and the situation was described by one councilman as scandalous. In fact, new by-laws are being framed to cope with the extraordinary situation. It is, of course, seriously at variance with the trend of modern mechanical ideas when people refuse to dwell in the conventional piles of bricks, honeycombed with cubiform rooms, neatly arranged in rows along the streets, and prefer to jump into covered-in wagons and wander off independent and unencumbered. But, after all, there is plenty of room, and it is quite possible to devise by-laws which will prevent the interests of the caravan-dweller from clashing with those of the brick-pile-dweller, and vice versa. Then neither will be doing anything more scandalous than cultivating different habits from the other.

How far the Japanese mentality has traveled since 1860 can be clearly detected in the recently-published diary of the first Japanese Minister in Washington, Murayaki-Awaji-mo-Kami. He is startled at such innovations as dancing, in which the dancer "moves around the room on his toes," and begins to wonder if he is not on another planet. He is surprised to find President Buchanan living in a house that is not his own, instead of residing in "a princely palace or stately castle." He enters Congress, only to be staggered by a member making a speech at the top of his voice. Some of the speakers "wildly brandish their arms as if they had lost their tempers." He does not dare to ask what is going on, as he fears it "would not be the correct thing to inquire into the state of affairs of another nation!"

TEACHERS' locals, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, may or may not be commendable or beneficial, but the rise of teachers' councils in one city after another in the United States is significant of the certain return of the teaching profession to a high level of popular esteem. Some councils are voluntary organizations, while some are officially provided for. The point is that the official opinion of teachers, as teachers, is beginning to receive its proper recognition. The people of a city or town as a whole have been represented through their school boards; the parents, through their parents and parent-teacher associations; and now the teachers are represented through their councils. As for the pupils, well, perhaps they are like the good-natured little boy on the doorstep, who was "everybody's lill boy."

BEHIND the battleship question is an idea, and a pernicious one at that. The idea is plainly that there is to be a "next war." So long as men refuse to dismiss that idea from their minds, so long will they believe that battleships are essential. Now it is crystal clear that if we can do away with this belief that is obsessing the big powers, the giant battleship need will at once cease to be felt. The machinery to bring about that realization is happily in existence. If it fails, then it can only be because men lacked faith in its efficacy.